British Aide Finds Korean POWs Screened by Torture

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 239 (8 Pages) | New York, Friday, November 28, 1952 | Price 10 Cents

TORONTO, Ont., Canada, Nov. 27.—Proof that the Pentagon brass are using Chiang Kai-shek terrorists to force Korean and Chinese prisoners to 'refuse' to go home has been found on Koje Island by Selwyn Lloyd, Great Britain's Minister of State and a top-ranking member of the Churchill government. The sensational account of Lloyd's visit to the Koje prison camps, made despite efforts of U.S. Army brass to prevent him, was published in the Toronto Star Weekly, one of Canada's major newspapers. The story was written by "Star" correspondent William Stevenson, who accompanied the British Minister of State.

Both Lloyd and he found, Stevenson wrote in the Star Weekly of Nov. 22, that those prisoners who have stated they don't want to return home have done so only because of "physical threats—often carried out" by the Chiang Kai-shek gunmen imported from Taiwan (Formosa) to rule the prison camps for the Pentagon.

In his article, Stevenson declared the phony issue of prisoner repatriation was injected into the Korean situation by Kuomintang "strategy" in order to obtain a "prolonged deadlock in Korean truce negotiations."

Declaring that Chiang Kai-shek's aim is to get his troops involved in the Korean war, which "would almost certainly have meant expansion of that war" to include China, the Canadian correspondent charged that Chiang Kai-shek's men "managed to get into Koje Island prison compounds as 'instructors' with the U.S. army's cultural and educational service. They helped organize the South Korea Anti-Communist League, which imposes President Rhee's will upon the civil population. The league was modeled on the Hitler Youth by South Korea's last home secretary, Lee Bum Suk, who himself spent a lengthy exile in Nazi Germany."

TRIED TO BAR HIM

Stevenson then revealed how U.S. Army brass tried to keep him and the British official from visiting the prison camps and seeing the truth for themselves:

"Some idea of the effectiveness of Formosan (Chiang Kai-shek) interference in Korea was offered when I was the only newspaperman to enter a Koje compound over which the Anti-Communist Youth league exerted control. With me was Selwyn Lloyd, British minister of state. An attempt was made to dissuade Lloyd from entering by Gen. Edward H. Lastayo, U.S. Second Logistics Command.

"One of his subordinates, Col. Joseph James, explained: 'The Anti-Communist Youth league wields discipline here and punishes anyone who gets out of line."

Exploding the fraud that Korean and Chinese pris-

(Continued on Page 6)

Charge 909 Korea-Chinese POW Casualties

The Peking Radio charged yesterday that an International Red Cross report had revealed for the first time 909 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war were killed or wounded in August and December, 1951. Gen. Mark Clark's headquarters has failed to report these situations. The broadcast was reported in a press association dispatch from Tokyo.

Robert Minor Dies at 68; Beloved Communist Leader

OSSINING, N.Y., Nov. 27.—Robert Minor, a fighting leader of the Communist movement in the United States since its founding, died Wednesday night in the Ossining Hospital, after a heart attack. Minor, who was 68, had been ill with a serious heart condition for the past five years, but continued to his last hour the tireless work as the champion of labor and the Negro people that had made his name known to millions. He was honored throughout the world, not only for his courageous leadership in mass struggles but for his powerful political drawings which opened up a new era in this art a generation ago.

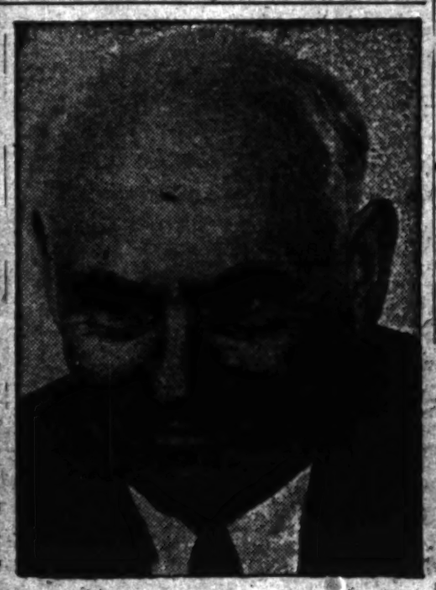
In his last moments of consciousness Minor struggled to speak of the need to fight harder to free the Smith Act victims and Steve Nelson. His last words to his wife, Lydia, at his bedside, were the names of Nelson and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

"Fighting Bob," as he was known to many thousands of workers, was stricken early Tuesday morning in his home at Croton-on-the-Hudson. He was rushed to the Ossining Hospital where he was under oxygen for over 24 hours.

Despite his long illness Minor refused to spare himself in his work to defend the many Smith Act victims. Neighbors often saw the light in his study well after midnight as he prepared material to aid the defense of the Smith Act victims and his dear friend Steve Nelson, sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Death came Wednesday at 9 p.m. Neighbors who revered the great labor fighter and artist were in the hospital at his side. Telephone calls from all parts of the country were coming through inquiring about his condition. A delegation of Smith Act defendants, Pettis Perry, Claudia Jones, and Betty Gannett, traveled to the hospital upon news of his critical condition, and were present shortly before his death.

When he recovered consciousness for just a brief moment and learned of their presence his face brightened but he was unable to speak by that time.



ROBERT MINOR

Many thousands in New York who knew Bob Minor through the years, who heard his eloquent voice at such historic demonstraitons as March 6, 1930 in the struggle for unemployment insurance will attend the funeral services to be held Monday.

Rites for Minor Set for Monday

Robert Minor's body will lie in state Monday beginning at 1 p.m. Funeral services will be held after work on Monday. The name of the hall will be announced in the late edition of the weekend Worker tomorrow.

Papers Gag Cease-Fire Plan of USSR for 3d Day

Newspapers in this city yesterday continued their censorship of the Soviet Union's cease-fire plan in Korea for the third straight day. The press was evidently afraid to let the American people know that the Soviet Union was fighting in the UN for a simple plan to end the fighting at once: an immediate cease-fire with repatriation and other issues to be settled later by an 11-power commission.

Here is the way the Herald Tribune yesterday reported Wednesday's UN debate in which Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky introduced the Soviet proposals as amendments to the Indian resolution:

"After fighting the priority and losing, Mr. Vishinsky put forward a set of amendments to the Indian resolution which, if approved, would reduce the Indian formula to virtually a carbon copy of Russia's own proposal aimed at settling the Korean conflict on Communist terms."

But what these so-called "Communist terms" are, no reader of the Herald Tribune would know after reading the paper throughout the entire week.

The New York Times, which on Tuesday had completely censored the Soviet proposai and on Wednesday gave it a single sentence, yesterday distorted it in a way which concealed its real meaning.

Said the Times: "Mr. Vishinsky promptly introduced a series of amendments that would transform the Indian resolution, into the Soviet resolution, which calls for an immediate cease-fire to be followed by the immediate repatriaton of all prisoners, with an 11-nation commission to take over responsibility not only for the repatriation of prisoners but for the unification of Korea."

This would make it seem that Vishinsky made agreeemnt on repatriation of prisoners a condition for the cease-fire. Actually, Vishinsky's amendment had just the opposite purpose. It calls for an "immediate and complete cease-fire," with "the question of the complete repatriation of prisoneres of war to be referred for its solution to the Commission. . . ."

The UN Political Committee held a Thanksgiving Day session beginning later in the afternon and expected to go into the night. It was reported that the State Department would press for adoption of the Indian resolution before the evening was over.

Worker, Fired Because He's 75, Sends Us $5

"I would like to send more, but I was discharged last May because I was getting too old," writes a 73-year old worker living on pension as he sends $5 to our $50,000 fund campaign. "I hope the Daily Worker will grow and be with us indefinitely."

On the other end of the age scale, we received within the past few days several gifts from teenagers. A buck come from a "13-year old friend, and the following note: "It is not much, but it is my week's allowance which I just received and long to spend. But I cannot. With the Compass closing down, I was very moved. It was not very progressive, but it represented liberal people. Now, there is only the Daily Worker and Worker left. They must not go. So I pledge to send 25 cents a week to you. The paper has given me a

(Continued on Page 6)

Received Wednesday
$708.25
Total Thus Far
$26,334.70
Still to Go
$23,665.30

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City, or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

CP URGES ACCEPTANCE OF SOVIET CEASE-FIRE PLAN

—See Page 3

ROBERT MINOR'S LIFE: A RECORD OF STRUGGLE

By JOSEPH NORTH

'Fighting Bob' Minor, a founder of the Communist movement in the U.S.A. was in the thick of every struggle to advance the rights of labor and the Negro people for the past 40 years. He directed the struggle that saved Tom Mooney from the hangman, and was an outstanding leader in the fight that wrested the nine Negro Scottsboro frameup victims from the electric chair.

He participated in scores of similar cases and became known as 'The Winner of Lost Causes.' The stalwart, 6 foot 2 Texan, was seen at the head of hundreds of demonstrations throughout the years, his powerful voice and personal courage inspiring thousands.

The jobless of the '30s remember him as one of the leaders of the March 6, 1930, demonstration in Union Square for which he went to prison for six months with William Z. Foster, Israel Amter and Harry Raymond. In addition to his magnetic leadership of big mass struggles, Minor was honored throughout the world as one of the greatest cartoonists since Daumier by such contemporary artists as John Sloan, Art Young, and Boardman Robinson. His scathing indictments of capitalism, of bourbon enslavement, of war hung on the walls of thousands of workers' homes.

During the 1920s his drawings in the Liberator, Workers Monthly and the Daily Worker, revealed a man of massive imagination, of passion and simplicity. In these realistic drawings he powerfully indicted lynch terror against Negroes, militarism and big business greed. Several of his most famous drawings soon after the Socialist revolution in 1917 in Russia, denounced the imperialist intervention against the newly-born Soviet Union.

Bob Minor was a man of heroic proportions: big physically, and with unique qualities of spirit and mind. He was utterly fearless. Many who knew him remember his magnificent figure that stood dauntless before the onrush of police with drawn clubs. And he was able to survive many beatings, as in Gallup, New Mexico, only because of his powerful physique, spirit and confidence in the justice and victory of his cause.

He was as simple a man as he was great. Workers who knew him, loved him at once, responded immediately to his warmth of character and his wise counsel.

This Communist leader was born in San Antonio, Tex., July 15, 1884, the son of a school teacher who later was elected a local judge.

He went to work early, learning the carpenter's trade and that of sign painting. After a short time as artist on the San Antonio Gazette, he went to work on Joseph Pulitzer's St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Later the younger Pulitzer brought him to the New York Evening World.

By this time he had thrown himself into the struggles of labor, of the labor movement. His pen and voice spoke out against injustice wherever he saw it. He became interested in Socialist ideas as a young man and he already recognized the imperialist cause of World War I when he was sent to Europe as a war correspondent and artist by the Newspaper Enterprise Association in 1915.

The October Revolution in Russia broke out while he was in France, Minor spoke out against the intervention, and the munitions that were sent by the western imperialists to the White Guard Admiral Kolchak. He was court-martialed and sentenced.

Mass protests saved his life and he was freed soon afterwards.

Minor became one of the leading figures in the newly founded Communist movement here and shortly afterwards traveled to the Soviet Union where he interviewed Lenin and other Soviet leaders.

Back home Minor described the new socialist society with enthusiasm. For the rest of his life he fought for the friendship of the American and Soviet people, realizing that this was the best guarantee for peace.

In 1917 the world heard of an AFL Street Carmen organizer named Tom Mooney who was being railroaded to the gallows in San Francisco on false murder charges. Minor received a wire to come to San Francisco to help save Mooney and he became head of the defense committee.

Through his inspiring leadership, his drive, and political sagacity, the protest movement grew to world proportion. The open-shop bosses of the West Coast were defeated in their conspiracy to hang Mooney.

As the fighting editor of the Daily Worker, 20 years ago, Minor not only directed the newspaper, he was out in the streets as a leader in workers' demonstrations. He became a leader in the fight for unemployment and social insurance and was on the platform at Union Square when 110,000 New Yorkers demonstrated against hunger, March 6, 1930.

He continued his magnificent services in the Scottsboro case. His counsel and personal example inspired many thousands in the International Labor Defense—men and women of various political affiliations—in the heroic effort that saved the boys. In the darkest days of that fight, when it appeared to many that no power on earth could rescue the innocent boys.

I remember Minor's voice as a clarion to continued struggle. "We can and we will save them" was his slogan. History vindicated his position, the Communist position.

In 1937, fighting Bob went to Republican Spain as the correspondent for a number of labor newspapers and magazines in America.

There his writings and courage gained the affection and admiration of thousands in the International Brigade. His deep friendship for Steve Nelson dated from that time.

Minor—who had seen World War I and the giant struggle in Spain—was an uncompromising fighter for peace. His early cartoons and his latest war writings were consistent calls to struggle against imperialist war.

The fight against war as well as against hunger, the oppression of the Negro people, ran through his stirring campaigns for political office as the standard bearer of the Communist Party. He campaigned for mayor of New York in 1932, for the U. S. Senate in 1936, and

(Continued on Page 6)

Robert Minor in 1940 on his 50th birthday, seated at his desk at the national office of the Communist Party. He was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party at that time.

Below: Minor, on July 4, 1928, when he was Communist candidate for mayor of New York City, is shown here being pulled from an automobile in Wall Street, where he was denouncing U.S. imperialist invasion of Nicaragua.

Robert Minor speaking in June, 1937, at a rally for the American volunteers of the Lincoln Battalion then fighting to save the Spanish Republic from the combined forces of Hitler, Mussolini and fascist Franco. Minor had just returned from Spain where he had served as special correspondent for the Daily Worker.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE TO MRS. MINOR

Below are messages of condolence sent to Mrs. Lydia Minor on the death of her husband, Robert Minor:

"All members of the National Committee share with you your personal grief at our common loss of a greatly beloved comrade and co-worker. Throughout our land, whether it be Gallup, New Mexico; Columbia, Tennessee; or Harlan, Kentcky, the working people of our land, and especially the Negro people, will forever remember Bob's indomitable courage, tireless and devoted service to the fight against capitalist exploitation and oppression, in the cause of human freedom, democracy, peace and socialism. His powerful voice is now silent. But nothing can erase from the annals of history Bob's contributions to our people and our nation. His work lives on."

"National Committee,
"Communist Party,"
"William Z. Foster,"
"Elizabeth Gurley Flynn,"
"Pettis Perry."

• • •

"Our deepest sympathy to you in irreparable loss of great fighter for human rights, Bob Minor. His daily faithful concern and invaluable contribution to our own defense are irreplacable. His many devoted years to defense of labor's rights have written glorious pages in labor history. His dauntless fighting courage will remain a living force in struggles ahead against injustice and exploitation. We salute his heroic life and pledge to carry on in his spirit until victory is won."

"The Foley Square Smith Act Defendants,"
"Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, chairman."

• • •

"Dearest sympathy from all our family. Bob's death is a profound personal loss to us and to all humanity.

"SOPHIE and SI GERSON."

• • •

"Allegheny County Prison,
"Ross St., Pittsburgh.

"Dearest Lydia:

"Millions grieve with you on Bob's passing. We won't falter. Bob's ideas will triumph.

"STEVE NELSON."

'Soviet Civilization' by Lamont Helps Struggle for World Peace

SOVIET CIVILIZATION. By Corliss Lamont. Philosophical Library. New York. 438 p.p. $5.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Since a destructive American-Soviet war is the greatest possible calamity which could befall our country, the writing of any book which demonstrates the criminal folly of such a war is an act of highest patriotism. Such a book is "Soviet Civilization," by Dr. Corliss Lamont.

A survey of the basic concepts of Soviet socialist society and an account of the specific Soviet achievements in every field of endeavor, Dr. Lamont's book is the work of an American patriot because it calmly, logically, factually destroys many of the anti-Soviet misconceptions on which the whole fight-Russia propaganda is predicated.

The author himself has been vilified by those who diligently spread such misconceptions ever since the Soviet Union was first founded and particularly in these last years of the cold war. For his scholarly interest in and sympathy for the great social experiment in socialism, Dr. Lamont has been stamped as a "pro-Communist" of reddest hue. The fact is, as he himself points out, he takes issue with points of Marxsit theory as well as with specific Soviet practices.

Yes so intolerant, so hysteria-ridden is the atmosphere in a Wall Street-dominated America that a scholar's study of the Soviet Union has been made virtually impossible.

It is interesting to be reminded by Dr. Lamont that a group of four Soviet scholars in 1942 published a 576-page work, "The United States of America," which included "an elaborate statistical and analytical survey of American geography and economy, sections on American history, government, the armed forces and foreign possession, and a summary of the American cultural scene. There were occasional errors in the statistics, but on the whole the figures were substantially accurate."

Dr. Lamont notes further that this Soviet study "did not attempt to compare the USA and the USSSR," that "its severest criticisms were reserved for the American press," and, perhaps most significant, that an account of the study in the scholarly "American Slavic and East European Review" declared:

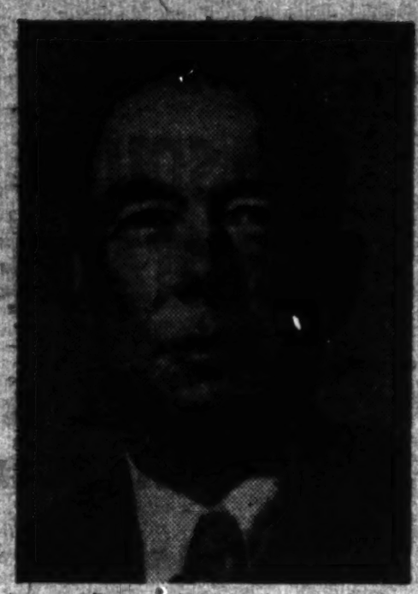
"The over-all picture of our country which a Soviet citizen would derive from this book is distinctly favorable. . . . The book can in no sense be classified as anti-American propaganda. . . ."

Should not the American public receive as dispassionate a picture of Soviet life as the Soviet people admittedly obtained in our own?

This is what Corliss Lamont set out to do in his study, "Soviet Civilization." Americans who want peace—and who want the truth—owe him and his publisher a debt of gratitude for making the effort at a moment in our national life when the severest penalties are imposed on those who dare depart from the officially-endorsed falsehoods about the Soviet Union.

For readers of the Daily Worker it is not necessary to repeat familiar data about the Soviet society which Lamont includes in his work.

There are many aspects of this book which reveal the author's approach as an eclectic one of selecting those things he likes about Soviet socialism and those he doesn't. What is involved here is not the author's right to be critical, because surely no one disputes him that right. And, as stories coming out of Russia so regularly show, no one can be more critical of failings in their officials and elected representatives as the Soviet people themselves.



CORLISS LAMONT

But many will disagree with Lamont's view about the alleged lack of full civil liberties in the Soviet Union; his acceptance of the myth of North Korean aggression and his confusion of the right of the Soviet majority to defend their way of life against a counter-revolutionary minority with the suppression by a Wall Street minority in America of the rights of the working class majority.

This, then, is not a Marxist working class study but the work of a middle class progressive with a long record of sympathetic interest in the Soviet experiment who nevertheless fails to accept in some instances, fails to understand in others, certain premises of Marxism or Soviet practice.

But the failure of "Soviet Civilization" to be a definitive work in its field is clearly less important that its contribution toward peace and American understanding of the Soviet Union.

In his preface, Dr. Lamont expresses conviction that his book "will not please leftwing groups who consider the Soviet Union above all criticism," just as it will evoke condemnation from the right. Of the latter eventually there can be no doubt.

This reader believes, however, that progressives will welcome "Soviet Civilization," reserving their right to take issue with Dr. Lamont on certain matters, because they welcome every sincere and genuine effort toward peace and American-Soviet understanding.

Lamont concludes his book with the prediction that "the objective verdict of coming generations will be that the Soviet Russians, during their first 35 years, laid the foundations of a great new civilization of enduring achievement and high promise, ranking in world historical significance with the cutstanding civilizations of the past."

WHITNEY SHOW REFLECTS ARID PATH OF ART IN U.S.

WHITNEY MUSEUM, annual exhibition of Contemporary American Painting Nov. 6, 1952-Jan. 4, 1953.

By EDWAD TARNNER

The overwhelming majority of paintings in this show are concerned with purely emotional exercises and technicalities.

The "problem" of paint and space manipulation divorced from the presentation of ideas has taken American art on a mystical wild goose chase.

We have here the products of those who should be among the most sensitive personalities of our nation and yet the paintings exhibited indicate gross insensitivity. The crucial issues of the day seem to be left to other hands. Only a fear-ridden society could drive its art so low.

Of the 154 paintings exhibited only 16 can be classified as realistic in direction and possessing understandable meaning in a literal or poetic sense. It is among these that the only outstanding works are to be seen.

Edward Hopper's "Morning Sun" is soundly composed and optimistic in outlook.

Raphael Soyer's "In the Doorway" is a simple human statement of everyday working-class life; with an interesting and poetic combination of subjects, a musing teenager standing in the foreground and a mother leaning over a very active young infant in the doorway of a tenement. The character of the mother is unfortunately not fully realized because of incomplete drawing.

"End of Day" by Adolf Konrad is a finely painted statement which in good realistic form captures the mood of day's ending and much of the spirit of Newark architecture.

• • •

Robert Vickrey's "Concrete" presents a familiar compositional device, a small figure jumping rope in the upper right hand corner of the canvas with the entire area of canvas covered by foreground, a street. This is the only painting to deal with Negro subject matter in the entire show.

The most striking work in the exhibit is oddly a "Still Life." Well composed and masterfully painted in fine realistic form by Werner Groshans, the work presents us with a cold, inert, decaying skull in front view with empty, unfeeling eyesockets.

Situated somewhat behind this on a table, in active contrast, is a sculptured head and shoulders of a crying Korean child. The overwhelming grief in the upturned head of the child in the presence of the cold insensitive skull makes the meaning of the war in Korea symbolically felt.

Other articles in the painting are the tools of the artist, perhaps proposed as weapons to combat the evil of war.

To grapple with the themes of peace or war or mankind or profits must lead the artist to realism because the key in the drive to war and fascism by the ruling class is their drive to purge culture of all humanism, morals and logic and to sponsor the gross ugliness of mysticism in the forms of sensationalism, psychopathology and crass commercialism.

It is the duty of artists to oppose this trend, to bring an end to compromises on the basis of "individual approach," "career," or the lack of a market for healthy art. The artist must take a leading role in verifying the validity of earthy existence, of life not death, of humanity not profits.

CULTURAL EVENING TO HONOR DuBOIS

A cultural evening in honor of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will take place tonight (Friday) at the United Mutual Hall, 410 Lenox Ave. (near 126 St.) at 8:30.

The occasion is the publication of DuBois' new book 'In Battle for Peace.'

On the program will be the first performance by pianist Lucy Brown of a new composition by Dan Michaels, young Negro musician, formerly director of the choir of the Rosedale Schol in Birmingham.

Others taking part will be Louise Jeffers, Leon Bibb, Gloria Whiteman, Lillian Goodman, Nadyne Brewer and Teak Thomas.

The affair is sponsored by the Committee for a Free South.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Journalism Dep't

WHEN KAREN MORLEY, the actress, was called before the Un-American Committee in Washington and refused to answer a lot of questions that were none of the committee's business, a Scripps-Howard columnist by the name of Frederick C. Othman wrote a column entitled "Morley Story." He said:

"In the long ago in Hollywood I used to know her. She struck me as one of the most vivacious and intelligent women I knew in the movie business. Then she got into the far-left side of the labor movement, began paling around with the Reds in the West, and gradually sunk to making films on poverty row. When finally she was charged with being an out-and-out Communist, Hollywood blacklisted her."

The Othman column ends as follows:

"And I suppose we can only feel sorry for a beautiful woman whose ideas got so twisted that today she can't even earn a living in her chosen profession. It is a sad thing, and, to me, a mysterious one."

• • •

Dear Mr. Othman:

Yes, it is certainly a sad thing when an American woman who dares concern herself with the world she lives in can be shut off from earning a living in her chosen profession.

Somehow it seems infinitely sadder that an American newspaperman is not at all disturbed that this can be, can casually state as an immutable fact "Hollywood blacklisted her." Does nothing in those three words make your fingers even slow down on the typewriter, Othman?

You write that Miss Morley was "charged" with being a Communist. (Being a Communist, one who advocates social ownership of the social means of production, is no crime, Othman.) As you must know if you know anything at all in 1952, to the Hollywood moneybags grovelling to please the witchhunters, sufficient reason for such a "charge" could be that the "accused" once contributed money to the cause of republican Spain against Hitler and Mussolini's invasion. Or it could be because the "accused" was visited by Negro friends. Or perhaps spoke up for friendship between the U. S. and USSR, instead of atomic holocaust. (Terrible stuff!)

With not the hint of objection, you are willing to sign and consign to the totalitarian blacklist, so deeply alien to our real traditions, someone only "charged" with having "unpopular" ideas. Someone you knew!

Yes, brother Othman, this is indeed "sad." Sadder than you know.

The fact is that you make a fat, respectable salary writing regularly for a newspaper which screams for the firing of all who will not swear loyalty to Dies, Rankin, Wood and Velde, a newspaper whose Hollywood section today features an ad for a "classic," "three years in the making" with the picture of a half clad woman with a knife in her hand being carried by a man—and that Karen Morley is not working in Hollywood but is maintaining her dignity and ideals in her own way—this does not alter the profound fact that one can only feel truly sorry for people like you whose ideas got so twisted, not for people like Karen Morley!

•

Answering a 'Beginner's' Grid Question

QUESTION: Someone who never saw a football game in the flesh but has watched some football over TV wants to know the following: When a player is running with the ball and an opposing player is obviously going to tackle him, why does he hold on to the ball and let himself be tackled instead of throwing it ahead to another teammate? He seems to do this sometimes, the questioner observes, but not always.

Answer: The source of confusion here is this: Our questioner has undoubtedly seen a back fade back to pass, start to run forward instead, then change his mind, stop and throw the pass. Not knowing the football rules, a new football viewer might well wonder why ballcarriers don't always look for the chance to throw it ahead. The rub is that the back who faded back, ran and then threw a forward pass STILL WAS BEHIND THE ORIGINAL LINE OF SCRIMMAGE, that is, the point where the ball was when the play originated. Once past the line of scrimmage, nobody may throw the ball forward, only backward or sidewards (lateral pass, almost impossible to plan, also dangerous since it can be recovered by the opposition if missed—unlike an unsuccessful forward pass which leaves the ball still in the possession of the passing team).

•

THERE ARE SOME other questions along the same lines, asking the meaning of terms used by the football announcer and not explained—like "screen pass," "flanker," "split T." We'll get around to these one at a time, fossing them in so as not to overload any single column for the grid sophisticates with "beginners'" stuff.

Thanks . . .

TEN DOLLARS FOR THE fund drive with the note: "Dear Lester—If we're going to have peace, we've got to have the Worker. A happy holiday to all, and peace all over the world. Sincerely . . . Betty and Art Fast."

A Friend of Washington Heights sends $5.

Previously recorded: $1,202.18. Total acknowledged in the Scoreboard, $1,217.18.

To Hear Recording Of Prokofiev Work

A recording of Prokofiev's new prize-winning oratorio, "On Guard for Peace," will be presented for the first time tonight (Friday) at the Jefferson School of Social Science at 8:30 p.m. Sidney Finkelstein, author of How Music Expresses Ideas, will lead a discussion of this work and of Prokofiev's development. Admission is $1.

Ford Now Clocks Smoking Time—Workers Angered at Attempt to Make Them Robots

DEARBORN.—Some years ago Henry Ford II, when he was selling himself to the world as "an advanced social thinker" and "great humanitarian," announced (after the UAW has organized his plants) that he would allow his workers to smoke in the plants. His grandfather Henry had denied them that privilege.

Today the company is waging a brutal, mankilling drive to boost production on every operation. One of the ways to "save" time, being figured out by company time study experts is to demand that workers make up production for time spent lighting a cigarette or pipe.

A building chairman of the UAW, Alex Simeon, of Gear and Exle, Rouge plant put it this way. "This speedup drive is to create human robots out of Ford workers."

He related how company-time study men stand around with watches and when a worker takes a match out to light a cigarette or pipe they use the stop watch on him. It it takes five seconds, then the time study expert adds the amount of pieces that could be produced in five seconds onto the overall amount the workers must produce.

On the Truck Transmissioin line, the workers have been given 1.22 minutes for the operation. With a new speedup program the company now allows only .83 minutes for the same operation. The workers with the backing of their union, refuse however to give the company any more production.

4 Drown in Great Lakes Storm

SARNIA, Ontario, Nov. 27.—A howling storm sent Great Lakes shipping scurrying for shelter today and was blamed for the deaths of four persons.

The victims were Walpole Island Indians drowned in the St. Clair River when their boat overturned last night while they were returning from work in Michigan.

Seek to Halt Labor Split In Caribbean

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 10 (ALN).—Efforts are being made to prevent a left-right split in the Caribbean Labor Congress, which binds together the growing unions of the British West Indies.

Grantley Adams of the Barbados union, president of CLC, and N. W. Manley, who is trying to split the Jamaica Trade Union Congress, called a meeting of the CLC Council for the end of November. As the third general congress of the CLC is due to be held soon, the move for a council meeting was opposed by Secretary Richard Hart and other CLC representatives. The full CLC meeting will be held in Barbados or Antigua.

CLC unions affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions are appealing to Grantley Adams, the Barbados leader, not to split the Congress. It is argued that such a split would impair the fight for dominion status and for improvement in the workers' conditions.

Secretary Richard Hart and Ferdinand Smith, assistant secretary of the WFTU, together with leaders of the Trinidad Trade Union Council and the British Guiana TUC, sought to visit Adams in Barbados. However, the colonial government of Trinidad has forbidden Hart and Smith to land there en route to Barbados.

The London branch of the CLC has protested the effort to split the organization "in the interest of the American-controlled International Confederation of Free Trade Unions."

Prime Minister Bustamante of Jamaica denounced the action of the Trinidad government in preventing the union leaders from reaching Barbados. The "Kingston Gleaner," leading Jamaica daily, asked editorially whether the ban on the union leaders might also apply "against fellow-traveling American dollar tourists or potential investors who visit Trinidad."

Prosperity Note:

Slaughter of Miners – Up Hard Coal Production – Down

HARRISBURG. — Although production of hard coal has declined by 2,275,000 net tons in the first ten months of 1952 in comparison to the same period of 1951, the slaughter of hard coal miners has increased in the same period.

For the first ten months of 1951 there were 79 fatalities in the hard coal fields. In 1952 fatal accidents rose to 83.

The real story of mine fatalities lies in the fact that accidents are based on the amount of coal mined. With a decline in hard coal production and an increase in fatalities it is obvious that the coal operators are continuing their disregard for mine safety laws, weak as they are.

The figures on fatalities were released by William J. Clements, deputy secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines Harrisburg, and the figures on hard coal production were released by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

These figures do not include accidents in the soft coal fields.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

COMMITTEE FOR A FREE SOUTH presents Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a Fireside Chat on "The Future of the Negro People in the South." Musical Program, refreshments, United Mutual Hall, 310 Lenox Ave. Friday, Nov. 28th at 8:30 p. m.

COME HEAR Prokofiev's "On Guard for Peace." First public performance of this new prize-winning oratorio, Friday, Nov. 28. Interpretation and discussion by Sidney Finkelstein, Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) 8:30 p.m. $1.

CLUB CINEMA presents "Nanook of the North," Flaherty's great epic of Eskimo life, one of the first great documentary films. A milestone film. Friday, Saturday and Sunday—continuous shows starting 6:30 p.m. at 4:30 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members, $1.25 for non-members.

Saturday, Bronx

WELCOME to Jewish Young Folk Singers returned from Israel. Program new Israeli songs. Report on Israel. Free—everyone welcome Friday—November 28th—Thomas Jefferson—2113 White Plains Road, Bronx. (Entrance Maran Place.)

SAVE YOUR MONEY! Buy your Christmas toys at the Toy Fair, all educator-selected, new standard toys at real saving. Two Days Only! Friday, Nov. 28 and Saturday, Nov. 29—11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd. Sponsored by: Families of the Smith Act Victims—to guarantee the minimum need of the imprisoned leaders.

Saturday Manhattan

HEAVEN OR HELL—It's up to all of us! Come to our out of this world party!! Saturday, Nov. 29—8 p.m. til—5 Jones St. Apt. 10 (Village, nr. W. 4th St.) Donation 75c. Distributive LYL.

$1 STILL BUYS the greatest entertainment value in town, People's Artists Thanksgiving Hootenanny-Dance, tomorrow night, Sat., Nov. 29. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. $1 advance, $1.25 at door.

CELEBRATE NEW YEAR'S among friends at Camp Midvale. Fun, entertainment, good food, reasonable rates. Only 1 hour from New York. Information, reservations: Camp Midvale, Midvale, N. J. TErhune 5-2160.

CLUB CINEMA presents "Nanook of the North," Flaherty's great epic of Eskimo life, one of the first great documentary films. A milestone film. Friday, Saturday and Sunday—continuous shows starting 6:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members, $1.25 for non-members.

ALL MAGICOLOR PROGRAM
"WORLD FESTIVAL OF SONG and DANCE"
"The Whole Heart"
STANLEY

Earl Robinson
Hope Foye
Leon Bibb
Elizabeth Knight
Bill Robinson
Variety Concert Group:
Lillian Goodman
Margaret McCaden
Vera Nickoloff
Zebedee Collins
Marie McBroom
Otis McRae & Orch.

Thanksgiving
HOOTENANNY
and Dance
Sat., Nov. 29 — 8:30 P. M.
Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.
Tix: $1.00 in adv. (reserved), $1.25 at door, at bookshops, People's Artists, GR 7-1341.

CHILDREN'S HOOTENANNY
A real Hootenanny, with songs, folk dancing, puppet show, refreshments, featuring Teddy Schwartz, Leon Bibb, Betty Sanders, The Puppeteers. Sat., Nov. 29 — 2:00 P.M., Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Adm. 75¢. For children 6-13.

A Salute
TO SOUTH AFRICAN RESISTANCE FIGHTERS

Hear!
• PAUL ROBESON
• DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

See!
• Asadata Dafora and the Shogola Oloba Dance Group
• Alice Childress, scene from "Gold Through the Trees"

(Proceeds to help the South African Resistance Campaign)

SUNDAY, NOV. 30 — 3 P.M.
Rockland Palace
155 St. & 8th Ave., NYC
Admission $1.20 (tax incl.)

Tickets on Sale: Freedom, 53 West 125th St.
Frederick Douglass Book Center, 241 W. 125th St.
Lee's Home Bakery, 2504 Seventh Avenue
Calypso Restaurant, 51 MacDougal St.
Workers Book Store, 35 East 12th St.
Jefferson School Book Store, 575 Sixth Ave.

Sponsored by United Citizens' Committee for Solidarity with South African Resistance.

"Committee for a Free South"
presents
DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
in a
"Fireside Chat"
Future of the Negro People in the South

TONIGHT (Friday) 8 P. M.
United Mutual Hall, 310 Lenox Ave. (nr. 128th St.)

PROMINENT ARTISTS:
Leon Bibb — *Lillian Goodman*
Lucy Brown — *Louise Jeffers*
Nadyne Brewer — *Teak Thomas*
Gloria Whiteman

Dr. DuBois' newest book, "In Battle for Peace" will be available for purchase at $1.00
All of his great works will be on exhibit

Donation $1.00 — *Refreshments*

Committee for a Free South, 237 Seventh Ave., N. Y. 1, N. Y.
OR 3-9651

TONIGHT!

Helsinki, August, 1952

"In our meetings and talks with you we have learned that yours is a fine and peaceful people. We have made good friends here."
DAVID MANRING—*U. S. athlete at a U. S.-Soviet Olympics Banquet, Helsinki.*

WE CAN LIVE IN PEACE!

Thanksgiving Forum on Young America and the Soviet Union
Hear:
★ Alexander Bittleman
★ Doxey Wilkerson
★ Leon Wofsy
★ Selma Weiss
Cultural Program

Tonight (Fri.) 8 P. M. | 69 W. 66 St. Golden Ballroom

Admission 50 cents — Sponsored by the New York State Labor Youth League

British Aide Finds Korean POWs Screened by Torture

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 239 (8 Pages) ★★ New York, Friday, November 28, 1952 Price 10 Cents

TORONTO, Ont., Canada, Nov. 27.—Proof that the Pentagon brass are using Chiang Kai-shek terrorists to force Korean and Chinese prisoners to 'refuse' to go home has been found on Koje Island by Selwyn Lloyd, Great Britain's Minister of State and a top-ranking member of the Churchill government. The sensational account of Lloyd's visit to the Koje prison camps, made despite efforts of U.S. Army brass to prevent him, was published in the Toronto Star Weekly, one of Canada's major newspapers. The story was written by "Star" correspondent William Stevenson, who accompanied the British Minister of State.

Both Lloyd and he found, Stevenson wrote in the Star Weekly of Nov. 22, that those prisoners who have stated they don't want to return home have done so only because of "physical threats—often carried out" by the Chiang Kai-shek gunmen imported from Taiwan (Formosa) to rule the prison camps for the Pentagon.

In his article, Stevenson declared the phony issue of prisoner repatriation was injected into the Korean situation by Kuomintang "strategy" in order to obtain a "prolonged deadlock in Korean truce negotiations."

Declaring that Chiang Kai-shek's aim is to get his troops involved in the Korean war, which "would almost certainly have meant expansion of that war" to include China, the Canadian correspondent charged that Chiang Kai-shek's men "managed to get into Koje Island prison compounds as 'instructors' with the U.S. army's cultural and educational service. They helped organize the South Korea Anti-Communist League, which imposes President Rhee's will upon the civil population. The league was modeled on the Hitler Youth by South Korea's last home secretary, Lee Bum Suk, who himself spent a lengthy exile in Nazi Germany."

TRIED TO BAR HIM

Stevenson then revealed how U.S. Army brass tried to keep him and the British official from visiting the prison camps and seeing the truth for themselves:

"Some idea of the effectiveness of Formosan (Chiang Kai-shek) interference in Korea was offered when I was the only newspaperman to enter a Koje compound over which the Anti-Communist Youth league exerted control. With me was Selwyn Lloyd, British minister of state. An attempt was made to dissuade Lloyd from entering by Gen. Edward H. Lastayo, U.S. Second Logistics Command.

"One of his subordinates, Col. Joseph James, explained: 'The Anti-Communist Youth league wields discipline here and punishes anyone who gets out of line.'"

Exploding the fraud that Korean and Chinese pris-

(Continued on Page 6)

Charge 909 Korea-Chinese POW Casualties

The Peking Radio charged yesterday that an International Red Cross report had revealed for the first time 909 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war were killed or wounded in August and December, 1951. Gen. Mark Clark's headquarters has failed to report these situations. The broadcast was reported in a press association dispatch from Tokyo.

Robert Minor Dies at 68; Beloved Communist Leader

OSSINING, N.Y., Nov. 27.—Robert Minor, a fighting leader of the Communist movement in the United States since its founding, died Wednesday night in the Ossining Hospital, after a heart attack. Minor, who was 68, had been ill with a serious heart condition for the past five years, but continued to his last hour the tireless work as the champion of labor and the Negro people that had made his name known to millions. He was honored throughout the world, not only for his courageous leadership in mass struggles but for his powerful political drawings which opened up a new era in this art a generation ago.

In his last moments of consciousness Minor struggled to speak of the need to fight harder to free the Smith Act victims and Steve Nelson. His last words to his wife, Lydia, at his bedside, were the names of Nelson and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

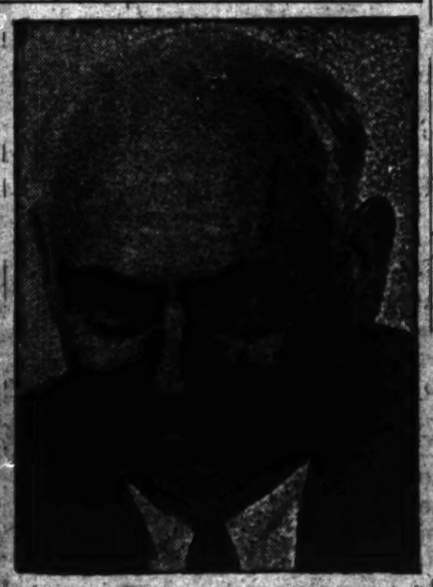
"Fighting Bob," as he was known to many thousands of workers, was stricken early Tuesday morning in his home at Croton-on-the-Hudson. He was rushed to the Ossining Hospital where he was under oxygen for over 24 hours.

Despite his long illness Minor refused to spare himself in his work to defend the many Smith Act victims. Neighbors often saw the light in his study well after midnight as he prepared material to aid the defense of the Smith Act victims and his dear friend Steve Nelson, sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Death came Wednesday at 9 p.m. Neighbors who revered the great labor fighter and artist were in the hospital at his side. Telephone calls from all parts of the country were coming through inquiring about his condition. A delegation of Smith Act defendants, Pettis Perry, Claudia Jones, and Betty Gannett, traveled to the hospital upon news of his critical condition, and were present shortly before his death.

When he recovered consciousness for just a brief moment and learned of their presence his face brightened but he was unable to speak by that time.

Many thousands in New York who knew Bob Minor through the years, who heard his eloquent voice at such historic demonstraitons as March 6, 1930 in the struggle for unemployment insurance will attend the funeral services to be held Monday.



ROBERT MINOR

Rites for Minor Set for Monday

Robert Minor's body will lie in state Monday beginning at 1 p.m. Funeral services will be held after work on Monday. The name of the hall will be announced in the late edition of the weekend Worker tomorrow.

Papers Gag Cease-Fire Plan of USSR for 3d Day

Newspapers in this city yesterday continued their censorship of the Soviet Union's cease-fire plan in Korea for the third straight day. The press was evidently afraid to let the American people know that the Soviet Union was fighting in the UN for a simple plan to end the fighting at once: an immediate cease-fire with repatriation and other issues to be settled later by an 11-power commission.

Here is the way the Herald Tribune yesterday reported Wednesday's UN debate in which Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky introduced the Soviet proposals as amendments to the Indian resolution:

"After fighting the priority and losing, Mr. Vishinsky put forward a set of amendments to the Indian resolution which, if approved, would reduce the Indian formula to virtually a carbon copy of Russia's own proposal aimed at settling the Korean conflict on Communist terms."

But what these so-called "Communist terms" are, no reader of the Herald Tribune would know after reading the paper throughout the entire week.

The New York Times, which on Tuesday had completely censored the Soviet proposal and on Wednesday gave it a single sentence, yesterday distorted it in a way which concealed its real meaning.

Said the Times: "Mr. Vishinsky promptly introduced a series of amendments that would transform the Indian resolution, into the Soviet resolution, which calls for an immediate cease-fire to be followed by the immediate repatriaton of all prisoners, with an 11-nation commission to take over responsibility not only for the repatriation of prisoners but for the unification of Korea."

This would make it seem that Vishinsky made agreeemnt on repatriation of prisoners a condition for the cease-fire. Actually, Vishinsky's amendment had just the opposite purpose. It calls for an "immediate and complete cease-fire," with "the question of the complete repatriation of prisoneres of war to be referred for its solution to the Commission. . . ."

The UN Political Committee held a Thanksgiving Day session beginning later in the afternoon and expected to go into the night. It was reported that the State Department would press for adoption of the Indian resolution before the evening was over.

Worker, Fired Because He's 75, Sends Us $5

"I would like to send more, but I was discharged last May because I was getting too old," writes a 73-year old worker living on pension as he sends $5 to our $50,000 fund campaign. "I hope the Daily Worker will grow and be with us indefinitely."

On the other end of the age scale, we received within the past few days several gifts from teenagers. A buck come from a 13-year old friend, and the following note: "It is not much, but it is my week's allowance which I just received and long to spend. But I cannot. With the Compass closing down, I was very moved. It was not very progressive, but it represented liberal people. Now, there is only the Daily Worker and Worker left. They must not go. So I pledge to send 25 cents a week to you. The paper has given me a

(Continued on Page 6)

Received Wednesday
$708.25
Total Thus Far
$26,334.70
Still to Go
$23,665.30

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City, or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

CP URGES ACCEPTANCE OF SOVIET CEASE-FIRE PLAN

—See Page 3

ROBERT MINOR'S LIFE: A RECORD OF STRUGGLE

By JOSEPH NORTH

'Fighting Bob' Minor, a founder of the Communist movement in the U.S.A. was in the thick of every struggle to advance the rights of labor and the Negro people for the past 40 years. He directed the struggle that saved Tom Mooney from the hangman, and was an outstanding leader in the fight that wrested the nine Negro Scottsboro frameup victims from the electric chair.

He participated in scores of similar cases and became known as 'The Winner of Lost Causes.' The stalwart, 6 foot 2 Texan, was seen at the head of hundreds of demonstrations throughout the years, his powerful voice and personal courage inspiring thousands.

The jobless of the '30s remember him as one of the leaders of the March 6, 1930, demonstration in Union Square for which he went to prison for six months with William Z. Foster, Israel Amter and Harry Raymond. In addition to his magnetic leadership of big mass struggles, Minor was honored throughout the world as one of the greatest cartoonists since Daumier by such contemporary artists as John Sloan, Art Young, and Boardman Robinson. His scathing indictments of capitalism, of bourbon enslavement, of war hung on the walls of thousands of workers' homes.

During the 1920s his drawings in the Liberator, Workers Monthly and the Daily Worker, revealed a man of massive imagination, of passion and simplicity. In these realistic drawings he powerfully indicted lynch terror against Negroes, militarism and big business greed. Several of his most famous drawings soon after the Socialist revolution in 1917 in Russia, denounced the imperialist intervention against the newly-born Soviet Union.

Bob Minor was a man of heroic proportions: big physically, and with unique qualities of spirit and mind. He was utterly fearless. Many who knew him remember his magnificent figure that stood dauntless before the onrush of police with drawn clubs. And he was able to survive many beatings, as in Gallup, New Mexico, only because of his powerful physique, spirit and confidence in the justice and victory of his cause.

He was as simple a man as he was great. Workers who knew him, loved him at once, responded immediately to his warmth of character and his wise counsel.

This Communist leader was born in San Antonio, Tex., July 15, 1884, the son of a school teacher who later was elected a local judge.

He went to work early, learning the carpenter's trade and that of sign painting. After a short time as artist on the San Antonio Gazette, he went to work on Joseph Pulitzer's St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Later the younger Pulitzer brought him to the New York Evening World.

By this time he had thrown himself into the struggles of labor, of the labor movement. His pen and voice spoke out against injustice wherever he saw it. He became interested in Socialist ideas as a young man and he already recognized the imperialist cause of World War I when he was sent to Europe as a war correspondent and artist by the Newspaper Enterprise Association in 1915.

The October Revolution in Russia broke out while he was in France, Minor spoke out against the intervention, and the munitions that were sent by the western imperialists to the White Guard Admiral Kolchak. He was court-martialed and sentenced.

Mass protests saved his life and he was freed soon afterwards.

Minor became one of the leading figures in the newly founded Communist movement here and shortly afterwards traveled to the Soviet Union where he interviewed Lenin and other Soviet leaders.

Back home Minor described the new socialist society with enthusiasm. For the rest of his life he fought for the friendship of the American and Soviet people, realizing that this was the best guarantee for peace.

In 1917 the world heard of an AFL Street Carmen organizer named Tom Mooney who was being railroaded to the gallows in San Francisco on false murder charges. Minor received a wire to come to San Francisco to help save Mooney and he became head of the defense committee.

Through his inspiring leadership, his drive, and political sagacity, the protest movement grew to world proportion. The open-shop bosses of the West Coast were defeated in their conspiracy to hang Mooney.

As the fighting editor of the Daily Worker, 20 years ago, Minor not only directed the newspaper, he was out in the streets as a leader in workers' demonstrations. He became a leader in the fight for unemployment and social insurance and was on the platform at Union Square when 110,000 New Yorkers demonstrated against hunger, March 6, 1930.

He continued his magnificent services in the Scottsboro case. His counsel and personal example inspired many thousands in the International Labor Defense—men and women of various political affiliations—in the heroic effort that saved the boys. In the darkest days of that fight, when it appeared to many that no power on earth could rescue the innocent boys.

I remember Minor's voice as a clarion to continued struggle. "We can and we will save them" was his slogan. History vindicated his position, the Communist position.

In 1937, fighting Bob went to Republican Spain as the correspondent for a number of labor newspapers and magazines in America.

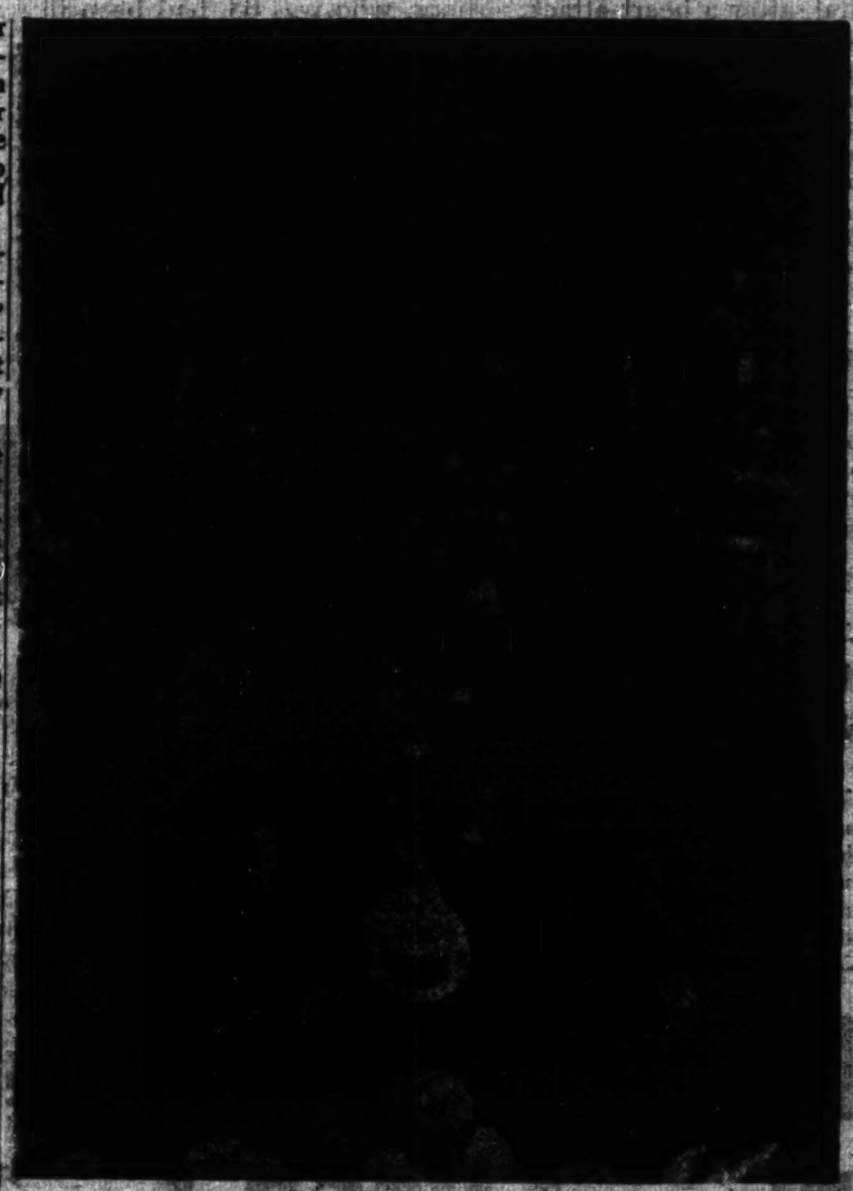
There his writings and courage gained the affection and admiration of thousands in the International Brigade. His deep friendship for Steve Nelson dated from that time.

Minor—who had seen World War I and the giant struggle in Spain—was an uncompromising fighter for peace. His early cartoons and his latest war writings were consistent calls to struggle against imperialist war.

The fight against war as well as against hunger, the oppression of the Negro people, ran through his stirring campaigns for political office as the standard bearer of the Communist Party. He campaigned for mayor of New York in 1932, for the U. S. Senate in 1936, and

(Continued on Page 6)

Robert Minor in 1940 on his 56th birthday, seated at his desk at the national office of the Communist Party. He was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party at that time.



Below: Minor, on July 4, 1928, when he was Communist candidate for mayor of New York City, is shown here being pulled from an automobile in Wall Street, where he was denouncing U.S. imperialist invasion of Nicaragua.

Robert Minor speaking in June, 1937, at a rally for the American volunteers of the Lincoln Battalion then fighting to save the Spanish Republic from the combined forces of Hitler, Mussolini and fascist Franco. Minor had just returned from Spain where he had served as special correspondent for the Daily Worker.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE TO MRS. MINOR

Below are messages of condolence sent to Mrs. Lydia Minor on the death of her husband, Robert Minor:

"All members of the National Committee share with you your personal grief at our common loss of a greatly beloved comrade and co-worker. Throughout our land, whether it be Gallup, New Mexico; Columbia, Tennessee; or Harlan, Kentcky, the working people of our land, and especially the Negro people, will forever remember Bob's indomitable courage, tireless and devoted service to the fight against capitalist exploitation and oppression, in the cause of human freedom, democracy, peace and socialism. His powerful voice is now silent. But nothing can erase from the annals of history Bob's contributions to our people and our nation. His work lives on."

"National Committee,
"Communist Party,"
"William Z. Foster,"
"Elizabeth Gurley Flynn,"
"Pettis Perry."

• • •

"Our deepest sympathy to you in irreparable loss of great fighter for human rights, Bob Minor. His daily faithful concern and invaluable contribution to our own defense are irreplacable. His many devoted years to defense of labor's rights have written glorious pages in labor history. His dauntless fighting courage will remain a living force in struggles ahead against injustice and exploitation. We salute his heroic life and pledge to carry on in his spirit until victory is won."

"The Foley Square Smith Act Defendants,"
"Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, chairman."

• • •

"Dearest sympathy from all our family. Bob's death is a profound personal loss to us and to all humanity.

"SOPHIE and SI GERSON."

• • •

"Allegheny County Prison,
"Ross St., Pittsburgh.

"Dearest Lydia:

"Millions grieve with you on Bob's passing. We won't falter. Bob's ideas will triumph.

"STEVE NELSON."

CP Urges Acceptance of Soviet Cease-Fire Plan

The Communist Party yesterday denounced the rejection by the State Department of the cease-fire proposal made in the United Nations by the Soviet delegation. A statement issued for the committee by William Z. Foster, national chairman; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the committee, and Pettis Perry, alternate member, declared:

THE WASHINGTON delegation in the United Nations, by rejecting the immediate cease-fire proposal made a few days ago by the Soviet delegation, is following a policy which, if not reversed by the American people, can lead to an extension of the war, to an increased danger of a third world war and to national disaster for our people.

The present deadlock over a truce in Korea has been caused by the stubborn insistence of the State Department, contrary to all international law and practice, that it shall have the right to determine which prisoners in its hands shall or shall not be repatriated. Naturally, the North Koreans and Chinese cannot accept such a one-sided proposal.

The Indian resolution follows the same line as that of Washington and its allies. Plainly it, too, cannot serve to break the deadlock; for it has already been rejected by the Koreans and Chinese. Secretary Acheson, in replying to Mr. Vishinsky, stated categorically that there could be no cease-fire until all war prisoners had been exchanged. His present acceptance of the Indian resolution, therefore, is based on the assumption that it will not bring about a cease-fire.

The chances for arriving at a cease-fire and understanding over Korea have also been gravely lessened by the outrageous refusal of the Anglo-American bloc in the United Nations, under pressure of Washington, to allow the delegates of the North Koreans and Chinese to participate in the U.N. discussions.

•

IN THIS deadlocked situation, obviously the crucially important thing to do is to accept the Soviet proposals to call off the war upon the basis of the agreement that has already been arrived at in Panmunjom—62 of the 63 points at issue having been mutually settled there—and to refer the one unsettled matter—the prisoner-of-war issue—to a peace commission charged with handling the whole Korean question.

This course would speed up, not delay, the settlement of the prisoners issue. Because stopping the hostilities in Korea—an action which would be hailed with joy by the American people and all over the world—would create a favorable political situation for the settlement of the prisoner-of-war issue.

Acheson's alternative to the sane and peaceful proposal of Vishinsky is that the war must go on, the brutal killing shall continue indefinitely, so long as the prisoners-of-war question remains unsettled. This is a crime. It is the road to national disaster.

In rejecting the Soviet cease-fire proposal, the United States delegation in the UN is trying to create the opinion among the peoples that there is no hope for a peaceful settlement of the Korean War, that the only course left open is to extend the war into China, with wholesale atombombings.

This is precisely what the warmongers intend to do if a cease-fire is not achieved as a result of the present discussions on Korea in the United Nations. They are itching to spread the war. The only way to prevent this monstrous crime is for the American people to insist categorically upon a cease-fire. The bi-partisan plan of Eisenhower, Truman, Dulles and Acheson is not for peace, but for a great extension of the war.

•

THE REJECTION of the Vishinsky proposal for an immediate cease-fire in Korea has been made doubly dangerous because the United States government is endeavoring to keep the American people ignorant of the proposal to halt the Korean hostilities. This was to be seen in the complete blackout in the press, radio, and television, of all news or comment on the Soviet peace proposals. Never in the history of the United States has such a vital proposition been so ruthlessly and cunningly kept from the attention of the masses.

The explanation for this organized silence on the Soviet cease-fire plan is that the American people want precisely such a cease-fire, and the State Department does not dare to put the question squarely up to them. It hopes that if they can be kept in ignorance of this plan that the warmongers will be able to go ahead with their fatal scheme to continue and extend the war.

The American people want peace. They hate the Korean war, and with good reason. A recent Gallup Poll shows 63 percent of the people are for a commission to settle the Prisoners of War issue. For them it has meant the slaughter of their sons, the establishment of a reactionary and pro-fascist regime in this country, higher prices and lowered living standards, the deadly threat of inflation, the institution of loyalty tests, thought-control, witchhunting, increased persecution of the Negro people, and the wholesale jailing of Communists and other progressives.

•

AT THE OUTSET of the Korean war, miscalled a police action, the Communist Party, standing alone and facing persecution and imprisonment courageously condemned the war as reactionary. Now the overwhelming majority of the American people have come to the same general opinion—they have nothing but hatred for this monstrous and brutal war of conquest.

But the monopolists who are running our government and shaping its policies, have a totally different conception of the Korean war. They value and want it. This is because it has brought them in 50 billions in blood profits, and by creating a wild arms race, it promises to

(Continued on Page 6)

'DW' FORUM POSTPONED ONE WEEK

The second session of the Daily Worker's forum on Stalin's latest work has been postponed for one week at the request of many persons who attended the first session and others who also planned to attend the second. They urged postponement because plans they had made for Thanksgiving social affairs. The second session will be held at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. on Dec. 5, 8 p.m. The forum will be led by John Pittman, foreign editor of the Daily Worker.

11 To Die In Plot Against Czechoslovakia

Eleven of the 14 traitors convicted by Czechoslovakia of espionage for Anglo-American imperialists and attempts to surrender that people's democracy to Wall Street were condemned to death by hanging yesterday, it was reported in press association dispatches from Vienna. The three others were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Those sentenced to death were Vladimir Clementis, Rudolf Slansky, Bedrich Geminder, Andre Simone, Ludvik Frejka, Josef Frank, Rudolf Margolius, Otto Fisl, Otto Sling, Karel Svab and Bedrich Reicin.

Gov't Using McCarran Law to Bring Nazis, Hadassah Is Told

Top circles in the State Department and the Department of Justice are making use of the McCarran-Walter law to open the gates to the influx of thousands of Nazis and Fascists, Dr. David Petergorsky, executive director of the influential American Jewish Congress charged yesterday.

At the same time, the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai Brith sent a letter to Secretary Acheson protesting the report that the McCarran-Walter law will be used to admit 4,000 Nazis seeking entrance to the U. S.

The McCarran-Walter law goes into effect Dec. 24. It is already being used to seize hundreds of non-citizens in the trade unions and progressive movements for deportation, as "undesirables." Two hundred and seventy-three such cases are already in the works of the Department of Justice. Seven New York progressives are being held without bail on Ellis Island as part of the McCarran-Walter raids. They were seized a month ago.

Speaking at the 29th annual convention of Junior Hadassah, Dr. Petegorsky said:

The State Department is now drafting regulations interpreting the (McCarran-Walter Immigration) law under which former members of the Nazi or Fascist parties, or present Nazis and Fascists, will be fully eligible for admission into this country."

He said the interpretation is "verbal magic which will regard Nazis and Fascists as persons who did not advocate totalitarianism within the United States itself."

Petegorsky said Acheson and McGranery "should put a stop to such dangerous and outrageous nonsense at once."

"Whatever the motivations of those who wrote the McCarran-Walter act, the American people will not stand for giving those who hailed Hitler and goose-stepped for Mussolini a clean bill of health," Petegorsky said.

Widespread opposition to the McCarran-Walter law has been expressed by scores of organizations. A national conference to defend victims of deportation frame-ups and to work for the repeal of the McCarran-Walter law will be held in Detroit, Dec. 13-14 under the auspices of the American Committee To Defend the Foreign-Born.

Attorneys for Rosenbergs to Ask Judge to Disqualify Self

Attorneys for the framed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell will argue this morning (Friday) before Federal District Judge Irving R. Kaufman that he disqualify himself from hearing motions to invalidate their convictions which had been secured in an atmosphere of anti-Communist and pro-war hysteria.

Judge Kaufman presided at the trial and sentenced Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the unprecedented sentence of death and Morton Sobell to serve 30 years after a trial characterized by a lack of evidence and obvious frameup.

The Rosenbergs, for whom a worldwide appeal for clemency has gone to President Truman, are scheduled to be executed at Sing Sing death house unless mass pressure saves them. Sobell was transferred yesterday from the Federal House of Detention here to the Federal prison at Alcatraz, Calif. Sobell's wife Helen charged this action was aimed at trying to break Sobell's spirit.

In a letter addressed to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and released by the Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg case, one of the Paris sections of the French Anti-Racist Movement wrote: "You are not alone, dear friends, in your prison cell; you are surrounded by affection and the vigilance of hundreds of millions of people in all coutries."

Prof. H. H. Wilson, Princeton

(Continued on Page 6)

Youth Forum on USSR Tonight

Youth's questions and answers about peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union will highlight tonight's (Friday) Thanksgiving Forum at 69 W. 66 St. at 7:30 p.m., sponsored by the N.Y. State Labor Youth League. Alexander Bittelman will speak on the peace policy of the Soviet Union. Doxey Wilkerson will deal with internal happenings in the land of socialism. Selma Weiss will give a first-hand account of her visit to the Soviet Union, and Leon Wofsy, LYL national chairman, will deal with U.S.-Soviet youth friendship.

The peace film, "Time for Greatness," will open the program. A cultural presentation will also be featured. Tickets are 50 cents (tax incl.) at the door.

Ask Governor Set Bail for Nelson

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27.—John L. Holton, executive director of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress called on Gov. John S. Fine last week to have bail granted to Steve Nelson and end the shame that has fallen on the state.

The 20-year sentence against a 50-year-old man in a medieval prison like the County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., is a "death sentence," pointed out Holton.

"This atrocious death sentence has brought immense shame upon the good name of our great Commonwealth," Holton continued.

UN Muralist to Be at World Peace Meet

PARIS, Nov. 27. — Fernand Leger, the muralist whose designs decorate United Nations headquarters in New York, yesterday announced that he would attend the World Peace Congress opening in Vienna, Dec. 17.

Textile Boss Demands Kickback of Workers

COHOES, N. Y., Nov. 26 (FP). —Men and women workers at Beaunit Mills here say they have now heard everything. What they heard—from the big boss himself—was a proposal that they send their checks to him if an arbitration panel awards them vacation pay.

The suggestion came from Israel Rogosin, president of Beaunit and chief of the North American Rayon Corp. Rogosin spoke to the workers at a meeting called by the company. He spent his time attacking the union which represents Beaunit workers, Local 89, Textile Workers Union.

"Union leadership here is vile," Rogosin said. He then launched into a long story about the sacrifices made by the company to keep the Cohoes mills in operation despite "steady financial losses."

Beaunit was completely closed down for six months. When it reopened last spring, only about 200 of its workers were called back, although production levels have been restored to those prevailing before the shutdown.

Under the TWUA contract, each worker is entitled to two weeks paid vacaton. Management has refused to honor the vacation provision, claiming the workers are not entitled to time off because of the shutdown. The issue is to be decided by an arbitration panel Dec. 9.

Rogosin made one of his rare trips here from New York to try to convince the workers they are not "morally entitled" to the vacation pay. He said he was "relying on the decency of you people" to mail back the vacation checks if the arbitration decision was in their favor. The textile boss, however, might have saved himself the carfare. Immediately after his speech, the Beaunit workers unanimously gave a rising vote of confidence to their union and to its position on the vacation issue.

Dulles Asks to Be Probed; Here It Is

By MAX GORDON

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, upon receiving the appointment of Secretary of State in the Eisenhower cabinet, has asked the F.B.I. to give him a "loyalty check is well-known to Americans who have followed his career. But the F.B.I. is hardly the agency to give it to him. As leading agent of the big trusts in America, and specifically of the gigantic Rockefeller financial and industrial monopoly, Dulles betrayed the interests of the American people to Nazi Germany in the 1930s, and has betrayed them since in Germany, Japan, Korea and throughout the world.

•

IN THE 1920s AND 1930s, Dulles was an executive committee member and general counsel for the International Nickel Co. As such he negotiated in 1937 a cartel agreement with I. G. Farben, the German trust which backed Hitler's rise to power. This agreement permitted the Nazis to stockpile nickel and hence to build its huge armaments. In an anti-trust suit filed in 1946 against this nickel combine, the U. S. Government complained this agreement "permitted I.G. to stockpile stated amounts of nickel and nickel-bearing materials," and required Dulles' firm "to cooperate with the German authorities (the Hitler Government)."

Dulles' law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, of which he was senior partner, served as counsel for the J. Henry Schroder bank, in which the Rockefeller Chase National Bank has held extensive interest. This bank was the financial angel of the Nazi movement in Germany.

In 1933, Dulles, as financial agent of the Chase and other major New York banks, went to Germany and negotiated an agreement highly favorable to the Nazis.

When U. S. Ambassador to Germany William E. Dodd wrote in his Diary that American financial interests, and particularly the Rockefellers, had a hand in Hitler's rise to power, he was undoubtedly referring to the activities of John Foster Dulles.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

In 1939, when FDR's collective security policy was enunciated, Dulles fought it, incorporated the pro-fascist America First Committee, publicly praised the fascist regimes of Nazi Germany, Italy and Japan, and demanded that the U. S. not interfere with their conquests.

•

DURING WORLD WAR II Dulles' firm acted as counsel for Franco Spain and for the Vichy collaborationist regime in France. Dulles himself came to the defense of a Nazi agent who, in 1940, was caught negotiating in the U. S. for help for Hitler.

Dulles has continued his close association with the monopoly gangs that powered the rise of fascism in Germany and Japan. It was Dulles who masterminded the present policy of rearming and rebuilding the economy of western Germany at the expense of the rest of the people of Europe. His close associate and friend, Gen. Lucius Clay, who served as military head of the U. S. Occupation in West Germany, executed the Dulles policy.

Assailing this program of rebuilding Nazism in Germany, "The Witness," Episcopal Church paper, demanded in 1947 that Dulles resign as head of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of Churches.

"What pagan logic of geopolitics is it that wants to 'find a form of joint control which will make it possible to develop the industrial potential of western Germany?'" that paper asked.

It was Dulles who was the architect of the "peace-treaty" with Japan which placed back in power the very banking and industrial trusts which had established the fascist regime, and gave them the power to rearm.

•

AND IT IS DULLES, above all others, who is responsible for the present war in Korea. As U. S. member of the UN Commission for Korea, he unilaterally, in 1948, proclaimed South Korea a Republic, with the outright fascist Syngman Rhee as its head. Neither the American people nor the other members of the UN Korean Commission were consulted.

The Canadian Government protested strongly, and warned that this move—Dulles' specific handiwork—would lead to war in Korea.

Slightly more than a week before the Korean war broke out, Dulles stood in the front line trenches of the South Korean army, whose leaders had time and again boasted how they would "unify" the country by force, and told them they had the full backing of the U. S. Government.

What is behind these deadly adventures in Germany, the Far East and the Middle East? The answer is found in the vast expansion of the investments of Rockefeller's Chase National Bank, and the corporations associated with it, and loss of their investments in a country like China.

The Chase National Bank has opened two new branches in Japan and has established representatives in India. A Rockefeller oil company was forced to close in China. It opened in India. The American Smelting & Refining Co., a Rockefeller subsidiary, is expanding its large holdings in the Far East.

•

THESE ARE but a sampling of the items that establish the fact that the loyalty of John Foster Dulles, who has dictated much of our foreign policy under the Truman Administration and who is closely identified with the Rockefeller financial interests, is not loyal to the American people, but to Big Business.

We are not the first to demand a real investigation of John Foster Dulles. Sen. Claude Pepper, in demanding a Senate investigation of this sinister figure, said in 1947:

"I declare . . . that Mr. Dulles, by proposing to rearm Germany for any reason, threatens war to his own country. . . . He is opening again the shameless doors of another Munich to what will be the world's worst war."

Earlier, Sen. Pepper had said that "one of the Mr. Dulles financial connections which I believe the American people are entitled to know is his relationship to the banking circles that rescued Adolf Hitler from the financial depths and set up his Nazi Party as a going concern. . . ."

Letters from Readers

Gen. Kesselring's Italian Victims

MIAMI, Fla.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed is $5 to my newspaper, the only newspaper which defends my interests and those of the American workingclass courageously and consistently. Let us be proud that during a time of such severe reaction and hysteria, we still and despite everything have our newspaper. It must continue! Being far away and isolated, I appreciate it doubly, for it is a precious lifeline to all the brave fighters and good friends all over the country.

In relation to your article on the freeing of Kesselring in the Nov. 2 issue, I visited the Ardeatine caves in Italy recently, and after having undergone this heartrending but unforgettable experience, I find it difficult to express my feelings on receiving the news.

The Fossa Adreatina is a shrine today, where visitors come from all over Italy to bring flowers and remember these innocent dead. It is surmounted by a huge, white stone monument of two men and a woman, back to back, with hands tied. This powerful statue commands the landscape and can be seen for miles around.

Inside the cave, in the twighlight and complete stillness, the visitor is confronted with a mass of lights. There are 335 graves and each grave bears the name, age, occupation and photograph of the victim. No one, not even the most hardened, is able to traverse a few rows without crying like a child.

If the Western powers let the instigator of this monstruous crime go unpunished, they will never again be able to pose to the world as democratic, but will only reveal their ruthless and fascist nature.

E. W.

Venezuela's Patriots Kept in Prisons

By A. B. MAGIL

[The author recently returned to this country after two and a half years in Mexico where he served as correspondent of the Daily Worker and Telepress. Prior to this he was Daily Worker correspondent in Israel. He is associate editor of Masses and Mainstream and author of the book, "Israel in Crisis," issued by International Publishers.—The Editors.]

(Conclusion)

Venezuela's feeble manufacturing industry is going downhill. Where the biggest boom has taken place is in the manufacture of political prisoners.

These are not limited to members and supporters of the two principal outlawed political parties, but include many others guilty of harboring "dangerous thoughts."

After his appointment as U. S. Ambassador to Venezuela, Fletcher Warren hailed the two countries for "fighting for the same ideals in today's clash of ideologies." These "ideals" are perhaps best symbolized by Guasina, Venezuela's Buchenwald. This island hell-hole now contains about 1,000 political prisoners. The Aug. 18, 1952, issue of the Latin American edition of Time magazine (published in English), stated that the inmates include "doctors, lawyers, merchants, labor leaders, university students and newsmen."

The best known of Venezuela's political prisoners is Jesus Faria, general secretary of the Communist Party. The life story of this heroic oil worker is a saga of the struggle of the Venezuelan working class against the rule of the foreign trusts and their native mercenaries.

At the age of 26 Faria was unable to read or write. Participating in the historic oil strike of 1936-37, Faria found his way to the Communist Party. It was in the party that he not only learned to read and write but acquired the highest political literacy; the science of Marxism-Leninism. Through a gigantic intellectual and moral effort this formerly backward, illiterate worker lifted himself to the most responsible post in the party of the Venezuelan working class.

In 1945 Faria participated in the Paris conference that founded the World Federation of Trade Unions. In 1947 he was elected a Senator of the Republic. Arrested in May, 1950, he was never brought to trial, but has been held incommunicado in the prison of San Juan de los Morros. There he is denied a bed and all reading matter.

Also in one of the dungeons of the dictatorship is another prominent Communist trade unionist, Max Garcia, vice-president of the Trade Union Committee of Oil Workers.

Besides the 6,000 in prisons and in the death-camp, Guasina, more than 2,000 have been driven into exile, most of them forcibly deported by the police. Among those in Mexico are two other internationally known Communist leaders, the brothers, Gustavo and Eduardo Machado.

Accion Democratica leaders in Mexican exile include one of Latin America's most distinguished novelists, Romulo Gallegos, who was president of the government overthrown by Colonel Adams' mob, and Andres Eloy Blanco, former Foreign Minister and Venezuela's leading poet.

Savage repression has, however, proved powerless to crush the people's resistance or halt the corroding inner crisis of the regime. A new chapter in the struggle of the Venezuelan people opened in October, 1951, when the students of the Central University of Venezuela in Caracas struck against the attempt to impose a new rector to replace Dr. Julio de Armas, who resigned in protest at the government's action in sharply cutting the university budget.

Troops occupied the university and arrested many students and most of the teachers. The students' strike touched off a broader struggle embracing workers, artisans and intellectuals. This precipitated a government crisis during which the puppet civilian President, Dr. German Suarez Flamerich, and three cabinet ministers tried to resign, but were prevented from quitting by the militarists in control.

Repression has also had the effect of spurring the unity of the trade union movement. Both the unions affiliated to the Confederation of Latin American Workers and those under rightwing leadership are working closely together against the common enemy.

In this land geared so closely to the U. S. war economy the peace movement, too, headed by Gen. Jose Rafael Gabaldon, former Ambassador to Brazil, has been making headway despite persecutions. Many thousands of signatures for a five-power peace pact have been gathered.

Hunted by the bloodhounds of imperialism, the Communist Party of Venezuela has grown in stature and influence. Its efforts for a united front with Accion Democratica are meeting with increasing response from the rank and file and a section of that party's leadership.

The democratic forces of Venezuela look to the workers and people of the United States to aid them in their struggle against the Rockefellers and their goons in high office. The CIO International Oil Workers Union has denounced the role of the U. S. oil companies in Venezuela. Its convention in September pledged aid to Venezuelan and other Latin American workers. At the forthcoming CIO convention opening Monday this union and other CIO unions should sponsor a resolution protesting the terror in Venezuela and demanding the release of imprisoned trade unionists and other victims of the cutthroat colonels' regime.

All liberty-loving and peace-loving Americans should send protests to the Venezuelan Embassy in Washington, to local consulates and to the government junta in Caracas, demanding freedom for Jesus Faria, Max Garcia and all other imprisoned patriots. This is an elementary duty to our own cause: the cause of peace and democracy.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers Newspaper Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Entered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office of New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	$4.75	$8.00	$14.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	7.00	12.00
The Worker		1.50	2.50

(Manhattan and Bronx)

Daily Worker & The Worker	$5.25	$9.00	$16.00
Daily Worker Only	4.50	8.00	14.00
The Worker		1.50	2.50

***Coming* in the weekend WORKER**
'SCRATCH A REDBAITER' . . .

Daily Worker PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954 Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dermer; *Secretary-Treasurer*—Charles J. Hendley

BOB MINOR

IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE that our Bob Minor, America's Bob Minor, the "Fighting Bob" known to millions for the past 40 years is dead. For so many years, his towering figure was seen in so many battles for democracy, for the working class, that it is difficult to think that we shall not see him again.

Bob Minor came out of the Texas ranch country, filled with an ardent love of liberty. He became one of the country's most gifted artists, a political cartoonist unmatched for depth and power. His work became a permanent part of America's artistic heritage. Loving democracy and America as he did, it was inevitable that he would find his way to the working class, to Marxism and the Communist Party, the defenders of democracy and the nation's interests.

Bob Minor became a powerful challenger of one of the vilest aspects of Big Business reaction—the frameup. It was he who helped launch the historic fight to save the life of Tom Mooney, framed on a murder charge by the open-shoppers and militarists in 1916. With inexhaustible energy, he helped rouse the trade unions, America and the world. He was foremost in saving Mooney's life. Every frameup thereafter, Sacco and Vanzetti, and especially the infamous Scottsboro Frameup of nine Negro young men and children, saw Bob Minor in the front lines against the enemy of the people.

Few knew better than this Texan the profound struggles of the Negro people and the indispensable part that the Negro-labor alliance must play in defending and carrying forward democracy in the U.S.A. One of the first articles restoring to our present-day understanding the great Negro leader, Frederick Douglass, was written by Bob Minor. He was identified with every major struggle against oppression in recent years. It was the same militant battle for democracy that took Bob Minor to the Spanish Republic, fighting for its life against the world frameup of Hitler and Mussolini, aided by the governments of London and Washington.

When capitalism, mortally sick, brought to our country the ravages of the 1929-32 economic crash, Bob Minor, with his colleagues William Z. Foster and Israel Amter, led the struggle for jobs and unemployment insurance. Jail for them was the answer of the rulers. But the jobless insurance for which Bob went to jail is now part of the American people's heritage which they will not surrender.

• • •

THOUGH STRICKEN with the heart disease that finally killed him, Fighting Bob Minor was active in the ranks of the Communist Party of which he was a leader, up to the very last. He was thick in the fight to rout the democracy-killing frameup of the Communist Party "11" and the frameup now going on under the infamous Smith Act at Foley Square. His vast experience was an integral part of the defense. He was fighting to the last for the cause of democracy, peace, Negro liberation, working-class emancipation, Socialism. This paper, of which Fighting Bob was once editor, in the name of its editors, staff and all its friends and readers, sends its heartfelt sympathy to his wife, Lydia, who was at his side through the years to the end.

Though "Fighting Bob" is dead, the cause in which he served most of his life has been enriched by his presence in it, and can never die. The American people which produced a Bob Minor, the gifted artist who would not sell his soul to the corporations, the courageous champion of justice, the working class leader, this same American people will not go down in defeat before the pro-fascists, the racists and the plotters of war. Bob Minor's inspiration will live on as the people march forward. In the front ranks of the people, Bob Minor never doubted their victory.

BACK THE BUS WORKERS

NEW YORK'S BUS-RIDING public, and particularly its large trade-unionist contingent, should come to the support of the Transport Workers Union in its struggle for the 40-hour week on nine privately-owned bus lines.

The companies have already brazenly demanded an injunction to smash the union's scheduled strike.

Even the New York Times had admitted that the TWU has an "unassailable case," yet the Times, along with the rest of the press is busily attacking the union in anticipation of the strike which the union has set for midnight, next Monday. These spokesmen for the bus magnates are insisting on a fare hike if there is a 40-hour week.

The bus workers have waited more than two years before voting strike. Clearly, the interests of the riding public lies in insisting a) that the bus companies, headed by N. Y. City Omnibus Co. and the Fifth Ave Coach Corp. grant the 40-hour week without delay and b) that Mayor Impellitteri bar any deal in which New Yorkers are saddled with a new bus fare hike.

What Larry Winston, 5, Thinks

THE FRIENDLY, handsome face of Henry Winston burns deep in the memory and deeds of the Winston family living in a modest Bronx apartment. The Negro Communist, a political refugee, is remembered in the big and little things a family does together, in the get-togethers with friends and their children.

His young son, Larry, five and a half, knows that his father is "away working for freedom." The youngster was a little more than four, and his sister, Judy, only nine months old, when they last saw their father some 17 months ago.

Recently, his mother, Mrs. Edna Winston, for the first time tried to make him understand, without hurt, that some of his father's closest friends were in jail, put there by "bad people."

In the unique way that a chid often gets to the heart of a situation, Larry replied, "And my daddy is working to get them out."

"Could any adult have summed it up better than that," said Mrs. Winston, beaming proud.

•

LIKE ALL FAMILIES of political refugees, the Winstons have been harassed and hounded by the FBI. Family and neighbors have been visited, shopkeepers talked to and attempts made to evict the family from its present home.

But as always the FBI works without the understanding of the deep goodness of everyday Americans. Instead of frightening away neighbors and friends, new friends have come forward to help the Winstons.

"The FBI has failed to isolate me," said Mrs. Winston. "Its agents have complained that my neighbors are uncooperative because they have shown warmth and friendship to me and courage in the face of intimidation."

When Mrs. Winston was threatened with eviction in September, 1951, the landlord had to meet with delegations of tenants for a day and a half who told him in no uncertain terms that the FBI would not dictate who would be their neighbors. The landlord was forced to change his plans.

Last Christmas it was hard convincing Larry that Christmas wasn't a one-day event. Weeks before and afterwards presents descended on the Winston home their own neighbors collected $175 in dollars and pennies to buy Mrs. Winston a washing machine to relieve the burden of housekeeping.

•

WHEN MRS. WINSTON speaks of her husband, it is with deep pride for his courage and devotion to the American people.

The Negro people have a long heritage of political refuge in their fight against slavery and tyranny. The names of Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Dred Scott have come to be revered by democratic-loving people. In our own day the names of Bill Haywood, Thomas Mann and Albert Einstein have been added to the long list of political refugees.

The names of Henry Winston and his brave comrades who fought for a better life for all the people have joined that illustrious roster.

Victims of the Smith Act, which is aimed at fighters for peace and freedom, are among the bravest and most patriotic Americans. Their heroism will be fully recognized when the McCarrans, Smiths, Eisenhowers and Dulles are buried by an avalanche of the people's opposition to their menace of wars and depressions. Amnesty for political prisoners is a big step in that movement.

•

WHAT HYPOCRISY to talk about "force and violence" in connection with the Communist leaders. Winston and his people have been age-old victims of force and violence by the slavocrats and their governments.

When young Winston went to school, the Negro children, forced to walk through a lily-white area in the South, were attacked with sticks and rocks. As a youth he worked as a caddy for a Southern banker who would crack Winston's shins with his golf club just for the fun of it.

The ripening of Winston's understanding in the fight against oppression came when he witnessed a lynching of a young Negro man atop a school building. Shortly afterwards he became active in a campaign to save a Negro from a legal lynching.

The logic of the fight for liberation led him to join the Communist Party. He rose to leadership in the Young Communist League. After returning from the European battlefront in World War II, he became organizational secretary of the Communist Party, third highest position in the political party that is known to Negro and white workers for its work to make all America free.

•

MRS. WINSTON keeps the memory of Daddy fresh in Larry's mind. She talks about the things they did and the things they will do. When the young child occasionally sighs, "I want my Daddy," Mrs. Winston replies, "I want him too," and together they laugh until the next hurdle is reached.

"Larry knows he has the most wonderful father," she continued. "And the greatest compliment you can pay him is to say he resembles his father. He has so much pride in him. It's an amazing thing that Little Judy, who doesn't remember her father at all, has his personality. She is warm, friendly and very alert."

Wives of the Smith Act victims working through the Families Committee are proud of their husbands and so are their children. They see the attempts to shatter their families as part of the pattern that frames worker striving for better working conditions, that forces food prices skywards and deprives children of necessary health, that keeps minorities in ghettoes and rat-ridden slums that sends women like Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg to jail, that keeps young men dying in Korea, that breaks the hearts of parents whose dearest are being drafted for a useless war.

"In a way it is not hard to make Larry understand some of these things," said Mrs. Winston. "He knows his father is good and on the side of the right. And he loves him because Henry Winston is fighting to help all children and make for them a joyous, good life."

In working to free the victims of the Smith Act, Americans are acting to guarantee not only their own peaceful future but the future of a free and democratic nation.

Bonn Won't Hunt 2 War Criminals Who Escaped

BONN, West Germany, Nov. 27.—The Bonn Nazis who run the West German government halted their search for two escaped prisoners as soon as they learned the two were war criminals held by the British occupation forces.

Robert Lehr, the West German Interior Minister, let this slip out in answering a questioner in the Bundestag. As soon as his department found out the two were war criminals, the hunt for them was "immediately cancelled," Lehr admitted.

Lehr claimed he was "studying" a British request for renewing the search.

CP Statement

(Coninued from Page 3)

provide them with many billions more. For Wall Street, the Korean war is indispensable—to fatten its mountainous profits, to militarize the U. S. and its allies, and to prepare for the third world war that the American monopolists are planning in their insane effort to conquer the world. That is why they reject the Soviet proposal for an immediate cease-fire.

In the recent national elections, the American people intended their vote to mean immediate peace in Korea. But Eisenhower, Truman, Dulles and Acheson are now flouting and violating the peace desires of the people by trying to intensify and speed the Korean war.

The Korean war has brought only misery, suffering, destruction and death to our people and to those of Korea and China. The intensification and extension of this ill-fated war, such as the State Department is now planning could only mean a terrible world tragedy, a real disaster for our nation and for many other peoples. This infamous war program must be halted.

The American people—workers, Negroes, farmers, professionals, women, youth, every democratic force—should insist upon a cease-fire now. The war must be stopped. This is the time to act. The American government must be told the peace will of the American people. This is a most decisive moment. Under no circumstances should the warmongers be allowed to sabotage the Soviet cease-fire proposal and get through the present session of the UN without the war being halted. For that would be the way to disaster, to a third world war.

Robert Minor

(Continued from Page 2)

for other offices.

The Negro people knew Bob as a dauntless fighter against jimcrow, lynchings and discrimination. He went into the Kluxers' strongholds many times and his work at Columbia, Tenn.—as well as in the Scottsboro case—was historic. His pamphlet on the Columbia case was read by the Smith Act defendants during the current Foley Square trial as an illustration of the Gommunist position on the Negro question.

The last years of his life were taken up with tireless work on behalf of the Smith Act victims. He brought into the campaign his vast knowledge and experience in class struggle cases and his contributions won high praise from the defendants.

Bob Minor was a victim of the Smith Act. His love for the working-class leaders in the dock, inspired him to endless hours of work on their behalf, his abhorrence of frameup justice gave him strength to carry on despite his dangerous illness.

The American people have lost a great champion, but this Communist's memory and work will endure. Thousands, he knew, will carry on his work, will see the victory for which he fought so selflessly all the years of his life. He died, certain of victory.

DO YOUR

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

of Imported Linens

This Month and Save

Sale on now at

STANLEY THEATRE

586 7th Ave.

A large selection of Table Cloths, Sets with Napkins, Kitchen Towels, Guest Towels, Pillow Cases in all colors and sizes.

Bring this coupon and you will get a 10% reduction on all items

HOLIDAY CARDS WORK FOR FRIENDSHIP, UNDERSTANDING & PEACE! Five exclusive designs, in colors, each with a message of world friendship — welcomed by all: Increase your list! Order NOW! Complete assortment with envelopes, $1 for 10, $2 for 25, $3.75 for 50, $6.50 for 100. American-Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

great deal of hope and courage. It is a very beautiful newspaper."

And there is $1.25 from a Midwood High School girl. She asks us to continue our battle against the Korean war and the witchhunts. "Next Wednesday I'll baby-sit again, and hope to have more than $1.25 to contribute," she writes.

A teen-age club of the Labor Youth League, the LaGuardia Club of the Bronx, comes through with $5 "for peace and a better world." More coming, they promise.

These and scores of others helped swell our total this week. But the swelling was not big enough. Theer is a lag in our fund campaign during these past 10 days which, we hope, is due to the holiday preparation, and will end with the holiday. For it has put us in a serious hole. Let's get together and pull out of it. Those thousands of readers who have not yet sent your contributions should do it now!

From the daughter of the late Ferdinanda Reed, one of the heroic women who took over ownership of the paper in 1940, when it was under severe attack and who died recently, we received $5 in honor of her mother. Ferdinanda Reed was devoted to the paper before, and after, she became an owner.

The Freedom of the Press Committee in the Albany-Troy-Schenectady area came through with $50, making it some $200 from readers and supporters in that area so far. They've only scratched the surface.

Moishe Katz of the Morning Freiheit, Jewish progressive newspaper, presents us with $75 contributed by friends.

And there is a $50 contribution to be credited to Abner Berry's column "to help destroy jimcrow."

That faithful San Francisco contributor who has sent us gifts almost daily for the past few weeks—$15, $10 and $5—sends us another $5 almost before we have had a chance to acknowledge his previous ten.

A member of a New York college education department sends us a contribution and writes: "I trust it will be used to sustain the worth-while struggle you are making for world peace and academic freedom."

This contributor demonstrates by this contribution that he is truly an independent thinker since it takes devotion to truth and to freedom of thought for any teacher today to contribute to us. He is ready to do it in the face of the vile persecution by those who are out to suppress genuine independence and honest scholarship.

The craven hypocrites and dishonest fakers who run our education system and most education organizations, who have run to cover it in the face of the pro-fascist hue and cry, have forfeited all right to call themselves educators and scholars.

A Brooklynite sends $5 and extends "best personal good wishes to the heroic and staunch fighters and victims of the McCarran and Smith Acts."

A group of "Friends of Arnold Johnson," one of the Smith Act defendants on trial at Foley Square, "who know the importance of keeping our only honest paper going," send $20. Theer is $5 "for N. B. so he can grow up in a better world." Two Brownsvillians send $2.25 collected at a small house party. And another Brooklynite sends $5, writing she "wouldn't know how, and wouldn't want to, get along without our wonderful paper."

A group of East New Yorkers raised $60 at a party, to be credited to George Morris. The story would not be complete, they write, without special mention of the hostess of the evening. She baked delicious cake, made the blintzes, and invited lots of friends. This is just one of many things she has done for the paper, they write. To date, she has collected, and sent to the paper, $45.

"We are not ending it here," they write, "but we're going to continue not only to keep alive, but to make strong the voice for peace in our country."

A Stamford, Conn., mother who lost her son in the last war sends us $5.

And from Brooklyn Heights comes $25 "from my father who wants his children and his children's children to live in dignity, and who, at 73, is an active fighter for a better world."

An admirer of V. J. Jerome, another Smith Act defendant now on trial, sends a contribution to the paper which is "an indispensable weapon in the struggle for intellectual and cultural freedom."

The Brooklynite whose mother added $3 to her $2 last week sends another $2. "I refuse to be without the 'Worker,' the people's lantern in these trying times," she writes.

From Levittown, L. I., comes $5 and a note that the contributor "cannot think of a more worthy way of spending this than by contributing it to your gallant and magnificent paper." "If I am able to contribute more in the future," he writes, "I shall do as with the deepest pleasure."

That couple that promised to remember us in the weekly budget to the tune of at least $1 a week, came through "for our paper."

There was $5, from Al of Brooklyn; $5, B. and I, of Williamsburgh (credit John Pittman); $5, J. M. of Brooklyln; $1, Africanus (credit Abner Berry) $5, "from two readers," NYC; $10, N. R., NYC; $4 NYC; $3, L. S., NYC; $5, M. H., Cleveland $2, N. R., Schenectady; $2, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; $25, Mabel, Detroit; $5, Flushing, L. I.; $1, M. K., Hartford; $5, A. K., L.I.C., Quens; $1 and $3.50 from St. Louis, $8, Kenosha, Wisc.

Rosenbergs

(Coninued from Page 3)

educator, states: "As an act of mercy I strongly urge that a new trial be granted and, failing this, that at least the Gourt commute the death sentence to a term of imprisonment. Prof. Wilson expressed doubt of the fairness of the trial, says, "Courts would truly have to be superhuman to successfully resist the pervasive hostility that permeates every facet of our society."

Prof. D. D. Kosambi, an Indian scientist connected with the Tate Institute for Fundamental Research, writes: "It is perfectly clear . . . that the trial was mainly a political rather than a juridical action. A generation ago I saw the protest aroused by the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti; today this is regarded as a blot upon the name of American justice. My friends and I hope that the American people will not add such disgraceful action to their record."

The Rosenberg committee announced that its nationwide Clemency Gathering in Washington Jan. 4 and 5 would feature a special afternoon Clemency prayer period and an evening Clemency meeting, both on Jan. 4. On Jan. 5, the Clemency gathering will present its appeal to President Truman, to the Department of Justice and to Senators and Congressmen.

Lecture on Pushkin

Dr. Francine Bradley will lecture Monday night on "Pushkin" in the Great Masters of World Literature series of discussions at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 8:30 p.m. Admission is $1.

TORTURED POWs

(Continued from Page 1)

oners don't want to return home, or that their governments are trying to "force" them into homecoming, the British cabinet member and Stevenson saw, the latter showed, that the bulk of POWs "had no particular reason for expecting reprisal, but did fear the anti-Communist leadership in their own compounds."

PHYSICAL THREATS

Investigation showed in one compound of 10,400 POWs, Stevenson declared, that a "unanimous" vote against repatriation was recorded "because of the physical threats —often carried out—made by league members against any dissenter.

"Much the same situation prevailed in other 'anti-Communist' prison compounds, where the Chinese Nationalist (Kuamintang fascists) instructors had told prisoners: 'Ask to go to Formosa (Taiwan) or you will stay here and rot. . . .'"

On the basis of this evidence, Stevenson casts grave doubt on the whole manner in which United Nations delegates "accepted a report that 100,000 prisoners fell into this category (of refusing repatriation)—the larger proprotion, in fact, of all Communist troops taken prisoner."

The bulk of Stevenson's article describes the machinations of Chiang Kai-shek to extend the Korea war in the hope of involving People's China in a war with the west. Despite U.S. government subsidizing of Chiang on Taiwan, however, Stevenson sees as the "wildest of all dreams" the idea "about Chiang Kai-shek returning to the mainland at the head of an all-conqeuring army." The Chinese people, he notes, "are not likely to take kindly" to a Kuomintang invasion "led by a man whom they have learned to despise."

THE CONTEST IS EXTENDED
MORE TIME TO WORK ON YOUR GARMENT

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Monday, Dec. 8.
2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

**Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.*

PRIZES:

1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

Classified Ads

APPLIANCES

FOR YOUR HOLIDAY SHOPPING—A FEW SUGGESTIONS LISTED BELOW

	Value	Our Price
Electric Mixer, Juicer ...	$42.00	$29.95
Expanding Buffet Server	12.95	8.67
Broiler-Rotisserie	29.95	19.95
Modern Twin Wall Lamp	10.95	8.25

*at special prices—a complete line of toys AT SPECIAL PRICES . . .
A COMPLETE LINE OF TOYS
STANDARD BRAND DISTRIBUTORS
143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.)
GR 3-7819

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN—Class for beginners, starts Thursday, Dec. 4 at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues 50c weekly. Don't write for information. Come and register, $1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 106 E. 14th St. near 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

SERVICES

CALL HYacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

'Soviet Civilization' by Lamont Helps Struggle for World Peace

SOVIET CIVILIZATION. By Corliss Lamont. Philosophical Library. New York. 433 p.p. $5.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Since a destructive American-Soviet war is the greatest possible calamity which could befall our country, the writing of any book which demonstrates the criminal folly of such a war is an act of highest patriotism. Such a book is "Soviet Civilization," by Dr. Corliss Lamont.

A survey of the basic concepts of Soviet socialist society and an account of the specific Soviet achievements in every field of endeavor, Dr. Lamont's book is the work of an American patriot because it calmly, logically, factually destroys many of the anti-Soviet misconceptions on which the whole fight-Russia propaganda is predicated.

The author hmself has been vilified by those who diligently spread such misconceptions ever since the Soviet Union was first founded and particularly in these last years of the cold war. For his scholarly interest in and sympathy for the great social experiment in socialism, Dr. Lamont has been stamped as a "pro-Communist" of reddest hue. The fact is, as he himself points out, he takes issue with points of Marxsit theory as well as with specific Soviet practices.

Yes so intolerant, so hysteria-ridden is the atmosphere in a Wall Street-dominated America that a scholar's study of the Soviet Union has been made virtually impossible.

It is interesting to be reminded by Dr. Lamont that a group of four Soviet scholars in 1942 published a 576-page work, "The United States of America," which included "an elaborate statistical and analytical survey of American geography and economy, sections on American history, government, the armed forces and foreign possession, and a summary of the American cultural scene. There were occasional errors in the statistics, but on the whole the figures were substantially accurate."

Dr. Lamont notes further that this Soviet study "did not attempt to compare the USA and the USSSR," that "its severest criticisms were reserved for the American press," and, perhaps most significant, that an account of the study in the scholarly "American Slavic and East European Review", declared:

"The over-all picture of our country which a Soviet citizen would derive from this book is distinctly favorable. . . . The book can in no sense be classified as anti-American propaganda. . . ."

Should not the American public receive as dispassionate a picture of Soviet life as the Soviet people admittedly obtained in our own?

This is what Corliss Lamont set out to do in his study, "Soviet Civilization." Americans who want peace—and who want the truth—owe him and his publisher a debt of gratitude for making the effort at a moment in our national life when the severest penalties are imposed on those who dare depart from the officially-endorsed falsehoods about the Soviet Union.

For readers of the Daily Worker it is not necessary to repeat familiar data about the Soviet society which Lamont includes in his work.

There are many aspects of this book which reveal the author's approach as an eclectic one of selecting those things he likes about Soviet socialism and those he doesn't. What is involved here is not the author's right to be critical, because surely no one disputes him that right. And, as stories coming out of Russia so regularly show, no one can be more critical of failings in their officials and elected representatives as the Soviet people themselves.

CORLISS LAMONT

But many will disagree with Lamont's view about the alleged lack of full civil liberties in the Soviet Union; his acceptance of the myth of North Korean aggression and his confusion of the right of the Soviet majority to defend their way of life against a counter-revolutionary minority with the suppression by a Wall Street minority in America of the rights of the working class majority.

This, then, is not a Marxist working class study but the work of a middle class progressive with a long record of sympathetic interest in the Soviet experiment who nevertheless fails to accept in some instances, fails to understand in others, certain premises of Marxism or Soviet practice.

But the failure of "Soviet Civilization" to be a definitive work in its field is clearly less important that its contribution toward peace and American understanding of the Soviet Union.

In his preface, Dr. Lamont expresses conviction that his book "will not please leftwing groups who consider the Soviet Union above all criticism," just as it will evoke condemnation from the right. Of the latter eventually there can be no doubt.

This reader believes, however, that progressives will welcome "Soviet Civilization," reserving their right to take issue with Dr. Lamont on certain matters, because they welcome every sincere and genuine effort toward peace and American-Soviet understanding.

Lamont concludes his book with the prediction that "the objective verdict of coming generations will be that the Soviet Russians, during their first 35 years, laid the foundations of a great new civilization of enduring achievement and high promise, ranking in world historical significance with the outstanding civilizations of the past."

WHITNEY SHOW REFLECTS ARID PATH OF ART IN U.S.

WHITNEY MUSEUM, annual exhibition of Contemporary American Painting Nov. 6, 1952-Jan. 4, 1953.

By EDWAD TARNNER

The overwhelming majority of paintings in this show are concerned with purely emotional exercises and technicalities.

The "problem" of paint and space manipulation divorced from the presentation of ideas has taken American art on a mystical wild goose chase.

We have here the products of those who should be among the most sensitive personalities of our nation and yet the paintings exhibited indicate gross insensitivity. The crucial issues of the day seem to be left to other hands. Only a fear-ridden society could drive its art so low.

Of the 154 paintings exhibited only 16 can be classified as realistic in direction and possessing understandable meaning in a literal or poetic sense. It is among these that the only outstanding works are to be seen.

Edward Hopper's "Morning Sun" is soundly composed and optimistic in outlook.

Raphael Soyer's "In the Doorway" is a simple human statement of everyday working-class life; with an interesting and poetic combination of subjects, a musing teenager standing in the foreground and a mother leaning over a very active young infant in the doorway of a tenement. The character of the mother is unfortunately not fully realized because of incomplete drawing.

"End of Day" by Adolf Konrad is a finely painted statement which in good realistic form captures the mood of day's ending and much of the spirit of Newark architecture.

• • •

Robert Vickrey's "Concrete" presents a familiar compositional device, a small figure jumping rope in the upper right hand corner of the canvas with the entire area of canvas covered by foreground, a street. This is the only painting to deal with Negro subject matter in the entire show.

The most striking work in the exhibit is oddly a "Still Life." Well composed and masterfully painted in fine realistic form by Werner Groshans, the work presents us with a cold, inert, decaying skull in front view with empty, unfeeling eyesockets.

Situated somewhat behind this on a table, in active contrast, is a sculptured head and shoulders of a crying Korean child. The overwhelming grief in the upturned head of the child in the presence of the cold insensitive skull makes the meaning of the war in Korea symbolically felt.

Other articles in the painting are the tools of the artist, perhaps proposed as weapons to combat the evil of war.

To grapple with the themes of peace or war or mankind or profits must lead the artist to realism because the key in the drive to war and fascism by the ruling class is their drive to purge culture of all humanism, morals and logic and to sponsor the gross ugliness of mysticism in the forms of sensationalism, psychopathology and crass commercialism.

It is the duty of artists to oppose this trend, to bring an end to compromises on the basis of "individual approach," "career," or the lack of a market for healthy art. The artist must take a leading role in verifying the validity of earthy existence, of life not death, of humanity not profits.

CULTURAL EVENING TO HONOR DuBOIS

A cultural evening in honor of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will take place tonight (Friday) at the United Mutual Hall, 410 Lenox Ave. (near 126 St.) at 8:30.

The occasion is the publication of DuBois' new book 'In Battle for Peace.'

On the program will be the first performance by pianist Lucy Brown of a new composition by Dan Michaels, young Negro musician, formerly director of the choir of the Rosedale Schol in Birmingham.

Others taking part will be Lodise Jeffers, Leon Bibb, Gloria Whiteman, Lillian Goodman, Nadyne Brewer and Teak Thomas.

The affair is sponsored by the Committee for a Free South.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Journalism Dep't

WHEN KAREN MORLEY, the actress, was called before the Un-American Committee in Washington and refused to answer a lot of questions that were none of the committee's business, a Scripps-Howard columnist by the name of Frederick C. Othman wrote a column entitled "Morley Story." He said:

"In the long ago in Hollywood I used to know her. She struck me as one of the most vivacious and intelligent women I knew in the movie business. Then she got into the far-left side of the labor movement, began paling around with the Reds in the West, and gradually sunk to making films on poverty row. When finally she was charged with being an out-and-out Communist, Hollywood blacklisted her."

The Othman column ends as follows:

"And I suppose we can only feel sorry for a beautiful woman whose ideas got so twisted that today she can't even earn a living in her chosen profession. It is a sad thing, and, to me, a mysterious one."

• • •

Dear Mr. Othman:

Yes, it is certainly a sad thing when an American woman who dares concern herself with the world she lives in can be shut off from earning a living in her chosen profession.

Somehow it seems infinitely sadder that an American newspaperman is not at all disturbed that this can be, can casually state as an immutable fact "Hollywood blacklisted her." Does nothing in those three words make your fingers even slow down on the typewriter, Othman?

You write that Miss Morley was "charged" with being a Communist. (Being a Communist, one who advocates social ownership of the social means of production, is no crime, Othman.) As you must know if you know anything at all in 1952, to the Hollywood moneybags grovelling to please the witchhunters, sufficient reason for such a "charge" could be that the "accused" once contributed money to the cause of republican Spain against Hitler and Mussolini's invasion. Or it could be because the "accused" was visited by Negro friends. Or perhaps spoke up for friendship between the U. S. and USSR, instead of atomic holocaust. (Terrible stuff!)

With not the hint of objection, you are willing to sign and consign to the totalitarian blacklist, so deeply alien to our real traditions, someone only "charged" with having "unpopular" ideas. Someone you knew!

Yes, brother Othman, this is indeed "sad." Sadder than you know.

The fact is that you make a fat, respectable salary writing regularly for a newspaper which screams for the firing of all who will not swear loyalty to Dies, Rankin, Wood and Velde, a newspaper whose Hollywood section today features an ad for a "classic," "three years in the making" with the picture of a half clad woman with a knife in her hand being carried by a man—and that Karen Morley is not working in Hollywood but is maintaining her dignity and ideals in her own way—this does not alter the profound fact that one can only feel truly sorry for people like you whose ideas got so twisted, not for people like Karen Morley!

•

Answering a 'Beginner's' Grid Question

QUESTION: Someone who never saw a football game in the flesh but has watched some football over TV wants to know the following: When a player is running with the ball and an opposing player is obviously going to tackle him, why does he hold on to the ball and let himself be tackled instead of throwing it ahead to another teammate? He seems to do this sometimes, the questioner observes, but not always.

Answer: The source of confusion here is this: Our questioner has undoubtedly seen a back fade back to pass, start to run forward instead, then change his mind, stop and throw the pass. Not knowing the football rules, a new football viewer might well wonder why ballcarriers don't always look for the chance to throw it ahead. The rub is that the back who faded back, ran and then threw a forward pass STILL WAS BEHIND THE ORIGINAL LINE OF SCRIMMAGE, that is, the point where the ball was when the play originated. Once past the line of scrimmage, nobody may throw the ball forward, only backward or sidewards (lateral pass, almost impossible to plan, also dangerous since it can be recovered by the opposition if missed—unlike an unsuccessful forward pass which leaves the ball still in the possession of the passing team).

•

THERE ARE SOME other questions along the same lines, asking the meaning of terms used by the football announcer and not explained—like "screen pass," "flanker," "split T." We'll get around to these one at a time, tossing them in so as not to overload any single column for the grid sophisticates with "beginners'" stuff.

Thanks . . .

TEN DOLLARS FOR THE fund drive with the note: "Dear Lester—If we're going to have peace, we've got to have the Worker. A happy holiday to all, and peace all over the world. Sincerely . . . Betty and Art Fast."

A Friend of Washington Heights sends $5.

Previously recorded: $1,202.18. Total acknowledged in the Scoreboard, $1,217.18.

To Hear Recording Of Prokofev Work

A recording of Prokofev's new prize-winning oratorio, "On Guard for Peace," will be presented for the first time tonight (Friday) at the Jefferson School of Social Science at 8:30 p.m. Sidney Finkelstein, author of How Music Expresses Ideas, will lead a discussion of this work and of Prokofev's development. Admission is $1.

Ford Now Clocks Smoking Time—Workers Angered at Attempt to Make Them Robots

DEARBORN.—Some years ago Henry Ford II, when he was selling himself to the world as "an advanced social thinker" and "great humanitarian," announced (after the UAW has organized his plants) that he would allow his workers to smoke in the plants. His grandfather Henry had denied them that privilege.

Today the company is waging a brutal, mankilling drive to boost production on every operation. One of the ways to "save" time, being figured out by company time study experts is to demand that workers make up production for time spent lighting a cigarette or pipe.

A building chairman of the UAW, Alex Simeon, of Gear and Exle, Rouge plant put it this way. "This speedup drive is to create human robots out of Ford workers."

He related how company-time study men stand around with watches and when a worker takes a match out to light a cigarette or pipe they use the stop watch on him. It it takes five seconds, then the time study expert adds the amount of pieces that could be produced in five seconds onto the overall amount the workers must produce.

On the Truck Transmissioin line, the workers have been given 1.22 minutes for the operation. With a new speedup program the company now allows only .83 minutes for the same operation. The workers with the backing of their union, refuse however to give the company any more production.

4 Drown in Great Lakes Storm

SARNIA, Ontario, Nov. 27.—A howling storm sent Great Lakes shipping scurrying for shelter today and was blamed for the deaths of four persons.

The victims were Walpole Island Indians drowned in the St. Clair River when their boat overturned last night while they were returning from work in Michigan.

Seek to Halt Labor Split In Caribbean

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 19 (ALN).—Efforts are being made to prevent a left-right split in the Caribbean Labor Congress, which binds together the growing unions of the British West Indies.

Grantley Adams of the Barbados union, president of CLC, and N. W. Manley, who is trying to split the Jamaica Trade Union Congress, called a meeting of the CLC Council for the end of November. As the third general congress of the CLC is due to be held soon, the move for a council meeting was opposed by Secretary Richard Hart and other CLC representatives. The full CLC meeting will be held in Barbados or Antigua.

CLC unions affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions are appealing to Grantley Adams, the Barbados leader, not to split the Congress. It is argued that such a split would impair the fight for dominion status and for improvement in the workers' conditions.

Secretary Richard Hart and Ferdinand Smith, assistant secretary of the WFTU, together with leaders of the Trinidad Trade Union Council and the British Guiana TUC, sought to visit Adams in Barbados. However, the colonial government of Trinidad has forbidden Hart and Smith to land there en route to Barbados.

The London branch of the CLC has protested the effort to split the organization "in the interest of the American-controlled International Confederation of Free Trade Unions."

Prime Minister Bustamante of Jamaica denounced the action of the Trinidad government in preventing the union leaders from reaching Barbados. The "Kingston Gleaner," leading Jamaica daily, asked editorially whether the ban on the union leaders might also apply "against fellow-traveling American dollar tourists or potential investors who visit Trinidad."

Prosperity Note:

Slaughter of Miners – Up Hard Coal Production – Down

HARRISBURG. — Although production of hard coal has declined by 2,275,000 net tons in the first ten months of 1952 in comparison to the same period of 1951, the slaughter of hard coal miners has increased in the same period.

For the first ten months of 1951 there were 79 fatalities in the hard coal fields. In 1952 fatal accidents rose to 83.

The real story of mine fatalities lies in the fact that accidents are based on the amount of coal mined. With a decline in hard coal production and an increase in fatalities it is obvious that the coal operators are continuing their disregard for mine safety laws, weak as they are.

The figures on fatalities were released by William J. Clements, deputy secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines Harrisburg, and the figures on hard coal production were released by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

These figures do not include accidents in the soft coal fields.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

COMMITTEE FOR A FREE SOUTH presents Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a Fireside Chat on "The Future of the Negro People in the South." Musical Program, refreshments. United Mutual Hall, 310 Lenox Ave. Friday, Nov. 28th at 8:30 p. m.

COME HEAR Prokofiev's "On Guard for Peace." First public performance of this new prize-winning oratorio. Friday, Nov. 28. Interpretation and discussion by Sidney Finkelstein. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) 8:30 p.m. $1.

CLUB CINEMA presents "Nanook of the North," Flaherty's great epic of Eskimo life, one of the first great documentary films. A milestone film. Friday, Saturday and Sunday—continuous shows starting 6:30 p.m. at 4:30 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members, $1.25 for non-members.

Saturday, Bronx

WELCOME to Jewish Young Folk Singers returned from Israel. Program new Israeli songs. Report on Israel. Free—everyone welcome Friday—November 28th—Thomas Jefferson—2115 White Plains Road, Bronx. (Entrance Maran Place.)

SAVE YOUR MONEY! Buy your Christmas toys at the Toy Fair, all educator-selected, new standard toys at real saving. Two Days Only! Friday, Nov. 28 and Saturday, Nov. 29—11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd. Sponsored by: Families of the Smith Act Victims—to guarantee the minimum need of the imprisoned leaders.

Saturday Manhattan

HEAVEN OR HELL—It's up to all of us! Come to our out of this world party!! Saturday, Nov. 29—9 p.m. til—5 Jones St. Apt. 10 (Village, nr. W. 4th St.) Donation 75c. Distributive LYL.

$1 STILL BUYS the greatest entertainment value in town. People's Artists Thanksgiving Hootenanny-Dance, tomorrow night, Sat., Nov. 29. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. $1 advance, $1.25 at door.

CELEBRATE NEW YEAR'S among friends at Camp Midvale. Fun, entertainment, good food, reasonable rates. Only 1 hour from New York. Information, reservations: Camp Midvale, Midvale, N. J. TEthune 5-2160.

CLUB CINEMA presents "Nanook of the North," Flaherty's great epic of Eskimo life, one of the first great documentary films. A milestone film. Friday, Saturday and Sunday—continuous shows starting 6:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members, $1.25 for non-members.

ALL MAGICOLOR PROGRAM
"WORLD FESTIVAL OF SONG and DANCE"
"The Whole Heart"
SUNDAY NOV. 30 8 P.M.

A Salute
TO SOUTH AFRICAN RESISTANCE FIGHTERS

Hear!
• PAUL ROBESON
• DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

See!
• Asadata Dafora and the Shogola Oloba Dance Group
• Alice Childress, scene from "Gold Through the Trees"

(Proceeds to help the South African Resistance Campaign)

SUNDAY, NOV. 30 — 3 P.M.
Rockland Palace
155 St. & 8th Ave., NYC
Admission $1.20 (tax incl.)

Tickets on Sale: Freedom, 55 West 125th St.
Frederick Douglass Book Center, 241 W. 125th St.
Lee's Home Bakery, 2304 Seventh Avenue
Calypso Restaurant, 51 McDougal St.
Workers Book Store, 35 East 12th St.
Jefferson School Book Store, 575 Sixth Ave.

Sponsored by United Citizens' Committee for Solidarity with South African Resistance.

Earl Robinson
Hope Foye
Leon Bibb
Elizabeth Knight
Bill Robinson
Variety Concert Group:
Lillian Goodman
Margaret McCaden
Vera Nickoloff
Zebedee Collins
Marie McBroom
Otis McRae & Orch.

Thanksgiving
HOOTENANNY
and Dance
Sat., Nov. 29 — 8:30 P. M.
Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.
Tix: $1.00 in adv. (reserved), $1.25 at door, at bookshops, People's Artists, OR 7-1341.

CHILDREN'S HOOTENANNY
A real Hootenanny, with songs, folk dancing, puppet show, refreshments, featuring Teddy Schwartz, Leon Bibb, Betty Sanders, The Puppeteers. Sat., Nov. 29 — 2:00 P.M., Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Adm. 75¢. For children 6-13.

"Committee for a Free South"
presents
DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
in a
"Fireside Chat"
Future of the Negro People in the South

TONIGHT (Friday)
8 P. M.
United Mutual Hall
310 Lenox Ave.
(nr. 126th St.)

PROMINENT ARTISTS:
Leon Bibb — Lillian Goodman
Lucy Brown — Louise Jeffers
Nadyne Brewer — Teak Thomas
Gloria Whiteman

Dr. DuBois' newest book, "In Battle for Peace" will be available for purchase at $1.00
All of his great works will be on exhibit

Donation $1.00 — Refreshments

Committee for a Free South, 237 Seventh Ave., N. Y. 1, N. Y.
OR 5-9651

DEFEND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS!

TONIGHT!

"In our meetings and talks with you we have learned that yours is a fine and peaceful people. We have made good friends here."
DAVID MANRING—U. S. athlete at a U. S.-Soviet Olympics Banquet, Helsinki.

WE CAN LIVE IN PEACE!

Thanksgiving Forum on Young America and the Soviet Union
Hear:
★ Alexander Bittleman
★ Doxey Wilkerson
★ Leon Wofsy
★ Selma Weiss
Cultural Program

Tonight (Fri.) 8 P.M. | 69 W. 66 St. Golden Ballroom

Admission 50 cents — Sponsored by the New York State Labor Youth League

Helsinki, August, 1952